THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,

CONTAINING

The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam-Boats, and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.

WITH A MAP OF INDIA.

Corrected up to March 1889.

BOMBAY:

Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press

PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,659—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, JULY 4, 1889.

CUTLER, PALMER'S CLARETS.

As supplied to over 100 Messes, Clubs, &c.

Qts. pts.		Qts. pts
2-8 7-0	Breakfast—Medoc and St. Julien Medoc	12-8 7-0
22-0 12-0	Dinner—St. Julien, La Rose and Palme	22-0 12-0
25-0 13-8		25-0 13-8
28-0 15-0		28-0 15-0
34-0 18-0	After Dinner—Chateau Rauzan, Lafitt	34-0 18-0
38-0 20-0		38-0 23-8

"C. P. & Co's stock and selection of Claret are the largest, and rank as the finest in India."

CUTLER, PALMER & CO., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	1889.
				Tuesday.
BL PESHAWUR.	3927	600	L. H. Moule	9th July
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne.	16th ,,
BL COROMANDEL	4499	800	I. Reeves	23rd ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	30th ,,
BL PENINSULAR	5500	1600	J. Orman	6th Aug.
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne.	13th ,,
BL PEKIN	3929	600	P. Harris	20th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. Weighell	27th ,,
BL THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	3rd Sept.

The steamers marked B L proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge leaves the Mazagon Dockyard at 3 p. m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	1889. On or about
THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	4th July.
GANGES	4236	800	T. J. Alderton	18th ,,
ROHILLA	3511	600	M. De Horne	1st Aug.
CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	15th ,,

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight.

For further particulars, apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 24th June 1889.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES, and from GENOA on dates given below :—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE :

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	10th July	10th Aug.
D. BALDUINO	5,000	800	1st Aug.	1st Sept.
MANILA	5,000	800	20th Aug.	20th Sept.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	10th Sept.	10th Oct.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Napier, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail
BISAGNO	On the 10th July 1889.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, July 2, 1889.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
MARIA TERESA	V. Gutmann	4,200	600	5th July.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger.	4,600	650	5th Aug

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 22nd and BRINDISI on the 24th of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAMER TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
ELEKTRA	A. Lussich	4 200	600	20th July.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowa, Suakin, Jeddah, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
RION	B. Vidos	3,560	550	11th July.

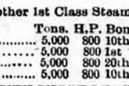
No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 14th June 1889.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.



BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
WERNETH HALL	T. H. S. Millard	4,100	500	31st July

This fast Steamer has been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay trade, and carries both Surgeon and Stewardess. Cabins are all on deck and forward of the engines.

The following cargo steamers have also good accommodation for a limited number of passengers at moderate rates, but carry no Surgeon and Stewardess.

KIRBY HALL	R. Phillips	2700	300	8th July.
ASTON HALL	J. A. Hill	3600	400	21th ,,

For further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES AND CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 11th June 1889.

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS.

PASSAGES BOOKED by P. and O. and all other steamers without charge for commission. A pamphlet giving rates and full particulars forwarded on application. Grindlay's Handbook for Travellers may also be had free.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA.

THE STANDARD.

A SCOTTISH LIFE OFFICE OF 63 YEARS STANDING, AND ONE OF THE WEALTHIEST OF THE PROVIDENT INSTITUTIONS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

WHEN it is remembered that a Life Assurance Contract may not fail to be fulfilled for a quarter or even half a century after being entered into, it will be readily understood how important it is to the Policy-holder that the past record as well as the present management of the Office should be of the highest possible character. The Standard has a long record of past good services to refer to; its Funds, annually increasing, amount to £6,800,000; and all modern features consistent with safety have been adopted.

GEORGE OLIVER, Secretary.

Bombay Branch :

Standard Buildings,

Hornby Row.

N. B.—THE COMPANY'S INDIAN RATES HAVE BEEN RECENTLY REDUCED.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 10th July, at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, at 11 a.m. on 7th July, after arrival of Outward English Mail, transferring Persian Gulf Mails and Passengers on arrival at Kurrachee to the Gulf steamer.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,903 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 6th July, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, on or about MONDAY, 8th July, at 3 p.m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KERBELA," 1,978 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 31st July.

FOR MARMAGAO DIRECT.

THE S. S. "BUSHEER," 862 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 10th July.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 3rd July 1889. Agents.

COOK'S TRAVELLING AGENCY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission, and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED from any part of India by any route across the Continent, and to all parts of the Globe. Reductions to Family Parties and Missionaries.

Interpreters meet Steamers at all Chief Continental Ports.

Through Booking *via* Japan, America, Australia, &c.

Pamphlet and full particulars post free.

THOMAS COOK AND SON,
RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.
Calcutta : 11, Old Court-House Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SCHULTZE'S POWDER.

UNEQUALLED for clean and effective shooting.

Per tin Rs. 2-8.

AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LD.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CHEAVIN'S PATENT RAPID FILTERS.

THE most efficient yet invented, they purify with astonishing rapidity the most offensive, stagnant, or other water, and are fitted with Silver-plated Tap and Indiarubber Washer complete.

	Cash prices. Rs. a.
Domestic Filters in Cream-coloured Stoneware—	
No. 000 Half gallon size	9 8
,, ,, ,, ,, Wicker-covered	11 0
,, 00 One-and-a-half gallon size	11 8
,, ,, ,, ,, Wicker-covered.	13 8
,, 0 Two-and-a-half gallon size	15 0
,, ,, ,, ,, Wicker-covered.	17 0
,, 1 Three-and-a-half gallon size	20 0
,, ,, ,, ,, Wicker-covered.	23 8
,, 2 Five-gallon size	27 0
,, ,, ,, Wicker-covered	31 0
,, 3 Six-gallon size	34 0
Pocket Filters (no Traveller should be without one)	5 8

SOLE AGENTS FOR BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

TREACHER and Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

REDUCED RATES ON MILLS.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

For further particulars apply to

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY. GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

BANKERS and AGENTS to MEMBERS of H. M. SERVICES, REGIMENTS, CLUBS, SOCIETIES, SCHOOLS, STORES, UP-COUNTRY FIRMS, and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept.

FIXED DEPOSITS received.

FAMILY and TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made.

BILLS granted on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London.

CHEQUES on London cashed or collected.

INVESTMENTS and SALES made in STOCKS and SHARES.

PAY and PENSIONS realised.

PASSAGES booked and Baggage shipped.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

PACKAGES landed and shipped.

NEWSPAPERS and MAGAZINES ordered.

ASSURANCES effected; Marine, Fire, and Life

SUPPLIES of every description procured.

Terms and particulars upon application.

London Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.

NEWEST FANCY STATIONERY

JUST ARRIVED FROM LONDON.

The Bombay Gazette Office
16, ESPLANADE, ALBERT BUILDINGS.

	Rs. a
Canvas Note and Envelopes, A quality per packet	1 4
,, ,, ,, B ,, ,,	1 0
Calico Note and Envelopes ,,	0 12
Brown Holland Note and Envelopes ,,	0 12
Do. do. Grey Calico ,,	1 4
Do. do. Correspondence Cards per packet	0 12
Grey Calico Correspondence Cards	0 12
Floral Note and Envelopes per packet	0 12
Botanic Note and Envelopes	0 12
Autumn Leaves	0 12
Ivy Correspondence	1 8
Swallow	1 0
"Just a few Words" Correspondence per packet	0 12
Assorted	0 12
Primrose, Bouquet ,,	0 12
Times Correspondence ,,	0 12
Royal Nursery Correspondence ,,	0 12
4 O'Clock Correspondence ,,	0 12
Cinderella	0 12
Canvas Shell	0 12
Coin and Frog, assorted	0 12
Parcel Post Cabinet each	2 4
Revolving Cabinet ,,	5 0
Fascination Cabinet ,,	6 0
Saratoga Cabinet	3 0
Three Volume Cabinet	4 0
C-24 Cabinet each	3 0
British Lion and Note and Envelopes per packet	0 12
Old Saxon Correspondence ,,	0 12
Assorted Superfine and Super Vellum Correspondence	0 12
Imperial Linen Bank Note per packet	0 12
Athole and Warwick's Note and Envelopes	0 12
Extra Fine Vellum Par and Sil Society, assorted	0 12

CRICKET KIT

OF the very best quality, and carefully selected to meet the requirements of the Indian Climate.

			Rs. a.
CRICKET BATS, Single Cane, Treacher's Special		each	7 0
Do.	Double Cane	do. ,,	8 8
Do.	Treble Cane	do. ,,	10 8

These Bats have been specially made to the order of TREACHER & Co., and will be found unexceptionable in use. The single Cane Bat, at the particularly low price of Rs. 7, can be economically used as a Practice Bat, as it will stand Hard Wear much better than the Ordinary Practice Bat.

The Double and Treble Cane Bats are quite unequalled at the price.

It should be noted that each of Treacher's Special Bats is guaranteed.

			Rs. as.
CRICKET BALLS, Treacher & Co.'s,		Double Seam each	3 12
Do.	do.	Treble Seam ,,	4 12
Do.	do.	Four Seam, Registered pattern, the finest manufactured ,,	5 8

There is nothing in the Indian Market superior to these : they are strongly recommended for the manner in which they will stand Hard Wear.

			Rs. a.
CRICKET BATS, Cobbett's All Cane		each	13 0
Do.	Frowd's Driver	,,	15 8
Do.	Patent Exceller	,,	14 8
Do.	For Boys, from Re. 1-12 to		5 0
CRICKET BALLS, Duke's Double Seam		each	4 0
Do.	do. Treble Seam	,,	5 8
Do.	do. For Boys	Re. 1-8 to	2 8
STUMPS, Plain Polished Ash, with Bales per set			3 12
Do.	with Brass Ferrules	,,	6 0
Do.	do. and Iron Points	,,	7 0
Do.	for Boys	,,	2 8

	Rs. a.
WICKET-KEEPING GAUNTLETS of superior quality, and well ventilated per pair	7 4
BATTING GLOVES, best improved Vulcanised Tubular Indiarubber ,,	7 4
BAGS for carrying Cricket Kit, strong green cloth, Leather Binding, Brass Lock ,,	16 0
LEG GUARDS, Chamois Skin ,,	8 4
NETS, for long stopping, 6 yards long by 2 yards high, with Poles, Ferrules, Ropes, &c. each	13 8
SHOES fitted with Spikes	12 8
BOYS' CRICKET SETS, complete, in Box	10 8

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

GENERAL MERCHANTS,

IMPORTERS OF ALL SPORTING REQUISITES,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

NORTHERN INDIA TEAS.

FROM THE HOLTA PLANTATIONS.

The finest and Choicest Teas are grown on the Estate.

HOLTA MIXTURE.

A delicious, full-flavored, and fragrant combination.

Per 1-lb. packet, Re. 1-6.
Per 5-lb. tin, Rs. 6-8.

PLANTATION MIXTURE.

Our Own Mixture of selected Holta Teas in enormous demand, choice and full-flavored.

Per 1-lb. packet, As. 14.
Per 5-lb. tin, Rs. 4.

ORANGE PEKOE.

The most fragrant and delicate Tea that can be picked.

Per 1-lb. packet, Re. 1-8.
Per 5-lb. tin, Rs. 7.

POONA, Temple House, Camp, & Bhoodwar Peth. } PHILLIPS & CO., LD., { BOMBAY, Oriental Bank Buildings & Byculla Bridge.

GWILYM EVAN'S QUININE BITTERS.

IMPORTANT TO ALL.

IT IS generally admitted that the climate of India is trying to all constitutions and we have much pleasure in calling attention to one of the simplest, yet most effectual, preparations yet dispensed. We refer to

GWILYM EVAN'S QUININE BITTERS.

THIS preparation has been before the public for many years and has steadily gained in popular favour. These Bitters contain a suitable quantity of Quinine in each dose, combined with the active principles of other well-known medicinal plants, viz., Gentian, Lavender, Burdock, Sarsaparilla, Saffron, and Dandelion, mixed scientifically and in happy proportions, thereby forming a Tonic Bitter *positively unequalled*.

The QUININE are not recommended to cure "all ills that flesh is heir to," but they are strongly recommended as a bracing, invigorating, and agreeable "pick-me-up."

The QUININE BITTERS give tone.

QUININE BITTERS strengthen the system.

QUININE BITTERS improve the appetite and make a man feel that he has nerves of steel.

QUININE BITTERS give new heart and "go" to all who have lost strength and spirit through long illness, such as fevers or constant residence in hot countries.

QUININE BITTERS revive the spirits, and as such are recommended to people who wish to avoid or abstain from intoxicants.

QUININE BITTERS steady the nerves, as patients who have suffered from sleeplessness arising from over-exertion and anxiety frequently testify.

QUININE BITTERS reduce the temperature, and consequently reduce thirst, and are a specific against fevers.

QUININE BITTERS are purely vegetable, and are suitable to all ages, from the infant to the adult, and are peculiarly adapted to delicate females.

Ladies compelled to live in hot climates like India cannot readily conceive the benefits derivable from this preparation.

The great secret of the success of GWILYM EVANS' QUININE BITTERS is that many people who dare not take *Quinine* can take it in its present combination with other medicinal plants without producing headache or other unpleasantness.

QUININE BITTERS are confidently recommended to Clergymen, Officers, Civil Servants, Lawyers, Merchants, and Professional Men generally who have to devote themselves to Study and Brain Work. To Clerks, Shop Assistants, Sempstresses, and all who Work Long Hours in Close Rooms.

TO THE SOLDIERS OF THE FIELD,
TO THE SAILORS OF THE DEEP,
TO THE SHEPHERDS OF THE BUSH,
WE STRONGLY RECOMMEND THEM ;

They give

STRENGTH TO THE WEAK,
HEALTH TO THE SICK,
and
ENJOYMENT IN LIFE TO ALL.

"QUININE BITTERS"—NOTHING MORE.

Once upon a midnight dreary, ill in bed quite weak and weary,
With sleeplessness, lone spirits, and indigestion sore ;
While I strove in vain at napping, suddenly there came a tapping,
As of some one gently rapping—rapping at my chamber door!
"It's Doctor Draughts," I muttered, "tapping at my chamber door."
'T was the Doctor, nothing more.

Oh! distinctly I remember; it was in the bleak December,
And in every single member of my body pains I bore ;
Eagerly I wished the morrow—vainly had I sought to borrow
From drugs surcease of sorrow—sorrow for my pains, galore :
And I asked if I should ever be as healthy as before :
Quoth the Doctor—"Never more!"

"Your chest is bad, that's certain ; your neuralgia's always hurting,
And your liver is so sluggish that life's to you a bore ;
And your heart's so bad at beating that in vain you're sleep entreating.
While from weakness even now you perspire from every pore"—
But, Doctor, when shall I be fit to pass the threshold of my door?"
Quoth the Doctor—"Never more!"

Presently my soul grew stronger ; hesitating then no longer :
"Nurse, send for GWILYM EVANS' QUININE BITTERS, I implore!"
And the fact is, after tapping one bottle I was napping
In the sweet refreshing napping I had known in days of yore ;
And with neuralgia, palpitation, indigestion, and bronchitis,
I was troubled never more!

Now, to all within my hearing, who are now these ailments fearing,
I will give the good advice I received myself before ;
See that Evans' stamp's unbroken, and the bottle bears the token
Of "GWILYM EVANS' QUININE BITTERS," so well known and praised of yore.
Merely this, and nothing more.

FRAUDULENT COUNTERFEITS.

WE are particularly anxious to caution the public against the attempts of some members of the trade to pass substitutes or even counterfeits of our preparation. Ask plainly for GWILYM EVANS' QUININE BITTERS, and see that the name GWILYM EVANS is on label, capsule, and bottle. Every bottle sent out of the laboratory is prepared according to his recipe and under his direct management. Sold in battles at Re. 1 and Rs. 2 by all chemists and native dealers in patent medicines.

N.B.—Every bottle is capsuled and each capsule bears the words "GWILYM EVANS' QUININE BITTERS."

SPECIAL AGENTS:—

Messrs. KEMP & Co., Ld.; TREACHER & Co., Ld., PHILLIPS & Co., Ld.; THOMSON & TAYLOR. Messrs. HEERALAL MOOLJEE, HURJEE MOOLJEE J. BROTHERS (Market.)

Any persons desiring to see a list of *bona fide* testimonials will receive copy on application to any of the Chemists and Druggists in Bombay.

Reference for the above can be made to

MR. NARSILAL DAMODERDAS MAPARA,
No. 7, 3rd BHOIWADA, BOMBAY.

Or QUININE BITTERS MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited, Llnally, S. Wales.

PILSENER BEER.

KAISER BREWERY.

BECK & CO., BREMEN ("KEY" MARK).

THE LIGHTEST, PUREST, AND MOST WHOLESOME IN THE MARKET.

First Prize, Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, 1876.
Highest Diploma and Silver Medal, Calcutta, 1883-84.
In Excellent Condition. Fresh Supplies always available.

Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen quarts. Rs. 31 per case of 8 dozen pints.

N.B.—Please see that the words "KAISER BREWERY BECK & Co." are on the label without which none are from this celebrated Brewery.

OLDEMEYER & HADENFELDT, CALCUTTA,

GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL AND BOMBAY PRESIDENCIES AND UPPER INDIA.

GLADE & CO, BOMBAY.

AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE COMRIGAR, SUB-AGENT.

Up-country Orders must be accompanied by Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

Special Terms granted to Clubs and Messes and discount to the Trade.

NEW PIANOFORTES

WITH TRANSPOSING APPARATUS.

THIS Apparatus is a most useful improvement recently introduced in a most perfect form. By a simple arrangement the Pitch can be lowered or raised a semi-tone, a tone, or several tones. In this manner Soprano or Tenor songs can be instantaneously transposed, so as to render the Accompaniment adaptable to Contralto, Baritone, or Bass voices. This advantage will be at once seen by all Singers.

Messrs. MARCKS & Co., Ld., have just received a Stock of these Pianos, manufactured especially to suit the Indian Climate, with Solid Iron Frames, and they can confidently recommend them to stand the severest tests, as better Pianos have never before come to India.

PRICES IN EITHER AMERICAN, WALNUT, OR BLACKWOOD.

	Rs.
No. 1 (to change 2 semi-notes)	750
,, 2 ,, 5 ,,	775
,, 3 ,, 5 ,, to 1 Octave, with new Tuning Apparatus	1,300

TERMS FOR HIRE-PURCHASE SYSTEM ON APPLICATION.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.

BOMBAY, Opposite the Clock Tower } AND { POONA, Opposite Napier Hotel.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.,

CIVIL AND MILITARY BOOTMAKERS.

	Rs.
Our Lace Walking Boots suitable for the Hills, best French Calf	16-8
The Carlton Boot, favorite Monsoon Boot, durable and Waterproof	20 to 22
Grain Hide Shooting Boots, adapted for the hardest Wear, Black or Brown	20 to 24
Riding Boot, Black or Brown, Newmarket, with Black, Brown, or Patent Fronts	35 to 38
Russian Leather Lace Boots	20
,, ,, Oxford Shoes	15-8
Screw Trees for long Boots	25
Do for short Boots	20

All goods are manufactured of the best English and French material under the supervision of a First-class European Bootmaker.

BOMBAY, POONA, & SECUNDERABAD.

IRON FRAME PIANOFORTES

NEWEST AND HANDSOMEST DESIGNS.
BRILLIANT IN TONE.
LIGHT AND ELASTIC TOUCH.
SOLID IN CONSTRUCTION.
EXCELLENT FINISH.
AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

INSPECTION AND COMPARISON INVITED.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST FREE ON APPLICATION.

SOUNDY & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE,

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary aching of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. "Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery. Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists."

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

CAUTION.—Beware of Piracy and Imitation. Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Russell's Street Bloomsbury London.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.,

ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS,

SHIP AND MILL-WRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

A GREAT WANT SUPPLIED!

TRADE MARK.

VALVOLINE

THE ONLY BEST EVER OFFERED LUBRICANT!

Sole Agents for Messrs. Leonard & Ellis' Celebrated Valvoline Oils for Cylinders and Machinery.

For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers.
,, Messrs. Wormald & Co.'s Fibrous Non-conducting Composition for covering Steam Boilers and Pipes.
,, The Climax Motor, for Baird's Sight-feed Lubricators.

Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel, and Engineers' Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

For Sale—Galloways and Cochrane's Boilers, Shank's Engines, Contractors' Pumps and all boiler fittings, pipes, cocks, &c.

WORKS AND OFFICES, DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON ;
AND BRANCH FACTORY, CARNAC IRON WORKS,
NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & HEPWORTH,

SECRETARIES AND MANAGERS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CONSIGNESS of CARGO per s. s. BRESE. FORD, from MIDDLESBRO, are informed of her arrival and are requested to TAKE DELIVERY of their Cargo in the stream.
The BILLS of LADING to be forwarded to us for our countersignature.
CURSETJEE & EDULJEE,
Agents, S. S. Breseford.

SUITABLE FOR
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.
GOLD WATCHES,
OPEN CASE AND HUNTING,
BY
GENUINE JAS. McCABE
AND
JOHN JONES, 338, STRAND.
SOLE AGENT FOR BOMBAY,
CHUBB'S BOX AND LOCK MART,
37, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay.
Established 1847.

THE CYCLOSTYLE
(GERSTETNER'S PATENT.)
TO BE SOLD.
A SMALL Consignment of CYCLOSTYLES (Gerstetner's Patent), complete with ink, roller, inking board, pencil, and a supply of prepared paper, in case. Size of slab : 8¼ inches by 6 inches.
PRICE, Rs. 15 EACH.
Apply *BOMBAY GAZETTE* Office,
ALBERT BUILDINGS.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.
ESTABLISHED 1710.
POLICIES opened on WAREHOUSES and SHOPS, MERCHANDISE, DWELLINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and other insurable property in Bombay and Mofussil at current rates, by
BENN, ASHLEY, & Co., Agents.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
ESTABLISHED 1803.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,200,000
PAID-UP	£ 300,000
TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS over	£1,600,000

POLICIES of INSURANCE against FIRE upon Houses, Mills, and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Goods, Wares, and Merchandise in Bombay and up-country issued, on behalf of the above Company at most favourable rates, by the Undersigned, from whom all particulars may be obtained.
BENN, ASHLEY, & Co., Agents.

NOW READY!
PRICE ONE RUPEE.
THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE
DIRECTORY
FOR 1889.
POPULAR EDITION.
Containing Useful Information,—Official Directory Mercantile Firms,—Steam Navigation Companies,—Harbour Steam Ferries,—Boat Fares, Bombay Harbour,—Tramway Fares,—Foreign Parcel Post, &c.,—Foreign Money and Exchange Tables,—Street Office Directory,—Bombay Medical Union,—Public Offices and Institutions,—Municipality,—Distribution of the Bombay Army, &c., &c., &c.
NOW READY, PRICE ONE RUPEE.

BOMBAY CIRCULATING LIBRARY,
73, *MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.*
WEEKLY HOME NEWSPAPERS FOR SALE TO RESIDENTS.
Yearly Subscriptions inclusive of Postage.

WEEKLY NEWSPAPERS.	Class A.	Class B.	Class C.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Athenæum	14 0	8 0	11 0
British Medical Journal	23 0	12 8	18 0
Dublin Weekly Freeman	11 0	6 8	8 8
Engineer	34 0	19 0	24 0
Engineering	34 0	19 0	24 0
English Mechanic and World of Science	12 0	7 0	9 0
Field	34 0	19 0	24 0
Funny Folks	10 0	6 0	8 0
Fair Play	14 0	8 0	11 0
Graphic	25 0	14 0	20 0
Home News	23 0	12 8	18 0
Illustrated London News	25 0	14 0	20 0
Lancet	34 0	19 0	24 0
London Figaro	10 0	6 0	8 0
Mail (Tri-weekly)	34 0	19 0	24 0
New York Medical Journal	23 0	12 0	18 0
Overland Mail	23 0	12 8	18 0
Pall Mall Budget	16 0	9 0	13 0
Pictorial World	23 0	12 0	22 0
Public Opinion	12 0	7 0	9 0
Punch	14 0	8 0	11 0
St. James's Budget	23 0	12 8	18 0
Saturday Review	23 0	12 8	18 0
Scientific American	14 0	8 0	11 0
Do. American Supplement	16 0	9 0	13 0
Truth	23 0	12 8	18 0
Tablet (Catholic)	22 0	11 0	16 0
Times (Weekly Edition)	12 0	7 0	9 0
Tit-Bits	10 0	6 0	8 0
Vanity Fair	24 0	13 0	19 0
World	23 0	12 8	18 0

Papers under Class A are posted on arrival of the English Mail in Bombay.
Papers under Class B are second-hand, and are posted one week after arrival of the English Mail in Bombay.
Papers under Class C are first-hand, unused, and are posted twelve days after arrival in Bombay.
For the convenience of Subscribers the LIBRARIAN will receive above yearly Subscriptions in HALF-YEARLY or QUARTERLY Instalments.
All Subscriptions must be paid in advance.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO.—CALCUTTA.
INVESTMENTS.—The purchase and sale effected of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, BANK and all other SHARES and STOCKS. INTEREST and DIVIDENDS realised. SECURITIES kept in safe custody Printed forms of Powers of Attorney supplied.

Commission on purchases and sales	¼ per cent.
Commission on surrender of Securities out of safe custody	¼ „

GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any circle of payment, and approved CHEQUES on CALCUTTA and MADRAS received at par.
LOANS and ADVANCES made on convertible Securities, and on approved personal Security with Life Assurance.

FOR SALE
AT
CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR.
JUST LANDED a brand-new English-made VICTORIA, by Lewis Fulker of Salisbury.
Circular-fronted miniature BROUGHAMS by Watson of Lowestoft.
Some Dinner and Dessert Service Sets, and a few Gram and Grass MACHINES.

TO BE LET.
A well-furnished HOUSE on Palli Hill, Bandora, for three or four months, now in the occupation of Mr. J. F. H. Graham.
Apply to
CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & CO.

NOTICES.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.
THE RATE of INTEREST allowed on deposits fixed for one year is to-day INCREASED from 4½ per cent. per annum to 5 per cent. per annum.
By order of the Court of Directors,
J. C. BERGENDAHL,
Agent.
Bombay, 1st June 1889.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

CIVIL SURGEONS AND DISPENSARIES.
PURE COLD-DRAWN MEDICINAL CASTOR OIL in quart bottles, any quantity available.
Price per doz. ..... Rs. 6.
Burning Castor Oil, per maund ..... Rs. 12.
Apply to
SUPERINTENDENT, CENTRAL PRISON, Allahabad.

HAND BAGS
IN VARIETIES.
BOLTON AND COMPANY,
IMPORTERS OF LEATHER GOODS, etc.,
BOMBAY.

JUST RECEIVED HIGH-CLASS TEAS
From Newton's "Chahpore" Tea Estate,
SHAHPORE, KANGRA VALLEY, PUNJAB.

	Re. a.
Orange Pekoe	1 2 per lb.
Universal Mixture, consisting of Orange Pekoe, Pekoe, and Broken Pekoe, with a small quantity of fine Young Hyson	0 14 „
Pekoe	0 13 „
Broken Pekoe	0 12 „
Broken Tea	0 10 „

In handsome leaden packets of one pound each. Chests of 5 and 10 lbs. each and upwards shortly expected.
Special terms to Traders, Messes, and Clubs.
R. RAMCHANDRA & Co.,
Sole Agents.
32, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICE.
SEALED TENDERS for the supply of 1,700 CAST-IRON C SOCKETS, 10,000 CAST-IRON CAPS B, and 2,000 CAST-IRON CAPS A, for TELEGRAPH POSTS, will be received by the Superintendent, Government Telegraph stores, Alipore, Calcutta, up to noon on MONDAY, the 15th of July 1889, and will be submitted to, and decided on, by the Director-General of Telegraphs.
The Director-General does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender, or to give the whole order to any one Firm.
Samples of the articles can be seen, and specifications and drawings can be obtained at the Office of the Chief Superintendent, Government Telegraph, Bombay Division, Bombay.
W. C. NIGEL JONES,
Superintendent of Telegraph Stores.
Alipore, Calcutta, dated 26th June 1889.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,
Being a reprint of two Letters to the *Bombay Gazette* and a Lecture by
F. BEAUCLERK.
Price 8 Annas,
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona,
„ COOPER, MADON and Co., „
„ THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
„ HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.
VETERINARY SURGEONS.
HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5 Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done

HOT WEATHER RETREAT.
KHANDALLA HOTEL, Khandalla, and IGUTPURI HOTEL, Igutpuri.
These HOTELS are spendidly situated, and within easy distance from Railway stations. Open to sea-breeze on every side, and commands a magnificent and a charming view all round.—Apply to
NANABHOY FRAMJEE & SONS,
Khandalla and Igutpuri.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, Limited.
ADVANCES made on approved Personal Security at moderate interest, repayable by convenient instalments in connection with Policies in the Oriental Life Office.
For Prospectuses, Proposal Forms, and further particulars, apply to
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Managing Director.
Albert Building, Bombay.

TELESCOPES AND BINOCULARS.
POWERFUL Binocular, Field, Sporting, or Race Glasses from Rs. 50 to Rs. 100, or made of Aluminium, which has the advantage of being extremely light, Rs. 80 to Rs 150. Telescopic Binoculars possessing the maximum of power and penetration, Rs. 150 to Rs. 250.
OPERA GLASSES, in Morocco, Russia, Japanned Ivory, Tortoiseshell, Mother-o'-Pearl (plain or stained), Aluminum, Plush, &c., &c.
From Rs. 30 to Rs. 150.
MARCKS AND CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

TRADE "SANITAS" MARK
DISINFECTANTS
(FLUIDS, POWDERS, SOAPS),
NON-POISONOUS, PLEASANT AND BEST
Used by more than 1,000 Boards of Health and Hospitals. Gold Medals, Calcutta 1883-84. Paris 1885, Antwerp 1886.
PAMPHLET FOR USES IN INDIA ON APPLICATION
"Valuable Antiseptic and Disinfectant."—*Times.*
"Safe, pleasant and useful."—*Lancet.*
Of all Chemists and Stores throughout India.
THE "SANITAS" COMPANY, Limited,
CONTRACTORS TO H. M.'S ADMIRALTY,
Letchford's Buildings, Bethnal Green, London.

☞ FACTS! ☜
ABOUT HUMBER CYCLES.

The Fastest Mile ever ridden on a Bicycle was on a	"HUMBER."
The Fastest Mile ever ridden on a Tricycle was on a	"HUMBER."
The Longest Distance (861 Miles) ridden on the Road in the shortest time on a Bicycle, was accomplished on a	"HUMBER."
The Longest Distance (861 Miles) ridden on the Road in the shortest time on a Tricycle, was accomplished on a	"HUMBER."
260 Miles in one day was ridden on the Road BY A LADY on a	"HUMBER."
HUMBER & Co. obtained the Gold Medal at the Inventions Exhibition, London, 1885.	
HUMBER & Co. have been awarded 18 other Medals for the superiority of their Cycles.	
HUMBER & Co. have always obtained the Highest Award.	
HUMBER & Co. hold THE FOLLOWING RECORDS all passed by the N.C.U. Record Committee.	

TRICYCLE	155	out of 156
BICYCLE	97	„ 153
TANDEMS	8	„ 16

☞ Total RECORDS passed by the N.C.U., 325, out of which
"HUMBER" machines have secured 260 leaving only 65 for all other Makers.
HUMBER & CO., Ld.,
WORKS—
Beeston, Coventry, and Wolverhampton.
SOUNDY & CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

FOR SALE, WINCHESTER REPEATING RIFLES.

450 Bore Sporting, 9 Shots	Rs. 100.
500 „ Express, 5 Do.	Rs. 150.; plain quality, Rs. 110.
450 „ Single Express (taking 125 grains powdar)	Rs. 65.
500 „ Do.	Rs. 65.

AMMUNITION AND RE-LOADING TOOLS FOR ABOVE KEPT IN STOCK.
Apply to
KING, KING & CO., BOMBAY.

LUMINOUS PHOSPHORUS.
Important to Invalids!

H. & T. KIRBY & CO.'S PREPARATIONS possess the vitalizing and energizing properties of this Drug in a state of great activity. The Phosphorus being retained in them unoxidised, it is quickly assimilated and, if taken daily with food, supplies the brain and spinal cord with its proper Pabulum.
In this form it is powerfully remedial, effecting cures in apparently hopeless cases, after all other medicines had failed, particularly in LOSS OF NERVE POWER, as manifested by INCAPACITY FOR WORK, WANT OF ENERGY, LOWNESS OF SPIRITS, NEURALGIA, MENTAL DEPRESSION, MELANCHOLIA, FEEBLE DIGESTION AND CIRCULATION, COLD EXTREMITIES, WEAK HEART, LOSS OF PHYSICAL VIGOUR, and NERVOUS DEBILITY. For these and all other conditions indicating defective nutrition or exhaustion of the nervous centres, whether arising from overwork, the effect of climate or excess. Medical authorities all agree that PHOSPHORUS is the most effectual remedy.
The following preparations, of which we are the ORIGINAL Makers, are thoroughly reliable. They may be obtained from our appointed Agents (see below), in Bottles, 3s., 5s. and 10s. each (English money), the 10s. Bottle containing sufficient for a course of three weeks. Two 10s. Bottles may be obtained direct from the makers' laboratory, carriage paid to any post town in India or Australia, by remitting Post Office Order for 21s.

SIMPLE PHOSPHORUS PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 5), containing 1-25th gr. Phosphorus.
Dr. KIRBY says: "Experience fully warrants the administration of Phosphorus in this dose" in severe attacks of Neuralgia and cases of extreme Nervous Exhaustion; it gives excellent results, taken with food three or four times a day.

No. 3 PHOSPHORUS AND QUININE PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 3), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.
This is a valuable combination of two powerful restoratives. As a *nutrient tonic* it gives power to the brain and spinal cord, imparts tone to the digestive organs, increases functional activity and improves the condition of the whole system. It is largely employed in India during convalescent stages of intermittent and remittent fevers. It is an excellent remedy for *Malaise* induced by the climate, and is a good prophylactic against *Malaria.*

PHOSPHORUS AND IRON PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 7), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.
This is given with great advantage in *Anæmia, Sciatica,* and other Neuralgic affections, also in the treatment of convalescence from fever and other debilitating diseases. It is an excellent chemical food for anæmic children, and a good adjuvant to a course of cod liver oil.

PHOSPHORUS AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula No. 6), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.
This combination is useful in all the cases named above, but especially in cases of feeble digestion and *loss of power,* following excesses. Taken regularly with food for a few weeks it has a powerfully renovating effect on broken-down constitutions.

PHOSPHORUS, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 4), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.
The use of this combination will be gathered from what has been said of the previous Formulæ, Nos. 3 and 6.
For a similar combination with Iron, see No. 9.

COMPOUND PHOSPHORUS PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 9), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus, with Iron, Quinine and Strychnia.
This combination of nerve tonics has a very large application It is efficacious in all disorders which are characterised by impoverished blood and diminished nerve power, especially in that low condition of the general health which is induced by overwork, dissipation, and excesses of various kinds. In this state iron and phosphorus is strongly indicated. In Constitutional Syphilis it has a high remedial power, by improving the condition of the blood and by stimulating its regenerative power. It is exceedingly energising and strength-giving. As a tonic for convalescents recovering from fever and other exhausting diseases it is unequalled.

STRONG PHOSPHORUS, IRON, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 17), containing 1-25th gr. Phosphorus.
This is double the strength of No. 9 as regards Phosphorus and Quinine, and therefore should be prescribed *only* in cases where the larger dose of Phosphorus is needed.

PHOSPHORUS, CANTHARIDES & NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 20), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.
This pill produces no irritation of the gastro-intestinal mucous membrane, but operates as a gentle stimulant to the genito-urinal organs. It is especially useful in premature failure of power, indicated by passive discharges due to debility. It is useful also as a *stimulating emmenagogue* in obstinate cases of *Amenorrhœa, Leucorrhœa, and Atony of the Uterus.*
Formula No. 36 contains Iron, and as a tonic is most suitable for *feeble, anæmic females.*

For fuller particulars of other Combinations, Medical Men are Invited to apply to the Agents for descriptive pamphlet, supplied free of charge.

AGENTS:—CALCUTTA—Naylor, Son, Grimes & Co.; BOMBAY and POONA—Treacher & Co., Limited; BOMBAY—Cooper, Madon & Co., Limited; ALAHABAD—Lyell & Co.; MADRAS—E. W. Smith & Co.
H. & T. KIRBY & CO., Limited, 14, Newman Street, London, W.

NOW READY.
THE
INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
FOR JULY 1889.
SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
OF ALL THE
INDIAN RAILWAYS.
ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS.
THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD.
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA & ABROAD.
POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION.
STEAM-BOATS AND DAK COMPANIES.
BULLOCK TRAINS & TRANSIT COMPANIES.
NEW MAP OF INDIA,
SHOWING EVERY RAILWAY STATION ON THE INDIAN LINES.
PRICE, EIGHT ANNAS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, RS. 5.
This Guide, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms a very good medium for advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office, Fort, Bombay.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, STRICTURE, &c.
DR. DE ROOS'S
COMPOUND RENAL PILLS
Are a safe and speedy Remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally, which too frequently harass the sufferer over the best years of life, and end only in an agonizing death. For weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, promote the functions of the liver and kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.
DR. DE ROOS'S
PILULÆ VITÆ, OR
VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS.
The most wonderful Pills in the world for Biliousness and all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels. Their action is mild yet effectual; they do not gripe or purge, and for habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, wind, indigestion, sick headache, furred tongue, unpleasant taste in the mouth on rising in the morning, sallowness, scurvy, &c., they are of unexampled efficacy; and being prepared solely from the vegetable kingdom, may be taken by the most delicate of *either sex,* equally with the robust, merely regulating the dose according to the printed directions accompanying each box.
Those who are subject to occasional attacks of Biliousness instead of resorting to the old-fashioned blue pill and nauseous black draught, will do well to keep a box of these Pills by them and never leave home without them; an attack may thus be nipped in the bud by taking a dose or two, which, if allowed to run its course for a few days, would probably almost completely prostrate its unhappy victim. Sold in boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s.
DR. DE ROOS'S
WORLD-FAMED
GUTTÆ VITÆ,
OR LIFE DROPS.
The Great European Remedy for Spermatorrhœa, Exhaustion, Nervousness, Debility, Incapacity, Loss of Memory, and all those diseases for which Mercury, Sarsaparilla, &c., are not only employed in vain, but too often to the utter destruction of the sufferer's health. To the people of India, and similar enervating climates, as also all those who by indiscretion in early life, have ruined their constitutions, this miraculous life-reviving tonic will give, as it were, a new existence. This medicine strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, speedily removes nervous fears, renovates the impaired powers of life, and gradually invigorates the most shattered constitution. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary, the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the faculty. In all cases of nervous and functional debility (arising from whatever cause), it is truly unrivalled. To married persons, especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity.—Price, 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle, of all the principal Merchants in India.
Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. De Roos's Medicines bear the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, without which none can possibly be genuine.
SOLE WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR INDIA,
TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.
N.B.—The Trade and Native Dealers supplied under special discount.

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$7,500,000
RESERVE FUND	$4,300,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$7,500,000

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG.
COURT OF DIRECTORS:
Chairman—W. H. FORBES, Esq.
Deputy-Chairman—H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq.
Hon. John Bell-Irving. | S. C. Michaelson, Esq.
W. G. Brodie, Esq. | J. S. Moses, Esq.
T. E. Davies, Esq. | L. Poesenecker, Esq.
J. F. Holliday, Esq. | N. A. Siebs, Esq.
Hon. B. Layton. | E. A. Solomon, Esq.
Chief Manager—G. E. NOBLE, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COUNTY BANKING Co., Ld.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.
Amoy. | Hankow. | Penang.
Bankok. | Hiogo. | Saigon.
Batavia. | Hollo. | San Francisco.
Bombay. | Lyons. | Singapore.
Calcutta. | Manilla. | Tientsin.
Foochow. | New York. | Yokohama.
BOMBAY AGENCY.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. on daily balances.
On Fixed Deposits, for 12 months, at 5 per cent.
Terms for shorter periods on application.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.
DAVID JACKSON,
Acting Agent.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.
CAPITAL—£1,000,000
RESERVE FUND—£1,05,000.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and interest allowed thereon at the rate of 3 (three) per cent. per annum.
DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London, Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal places in Europe.
GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.
All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.
JAMES GREENWOOD,
Manager.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PERRIER JOUET & CO.'S
"B." BRAND
CHAMPAGNE,
in magnums, Quarts and Pints.
LYON & CO.,
Sole Agents, Bombay.

NOTICES.

A BOON TO MEN
Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY LOST VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY, KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by *local absorption,* the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application.
The MARSTON REMEDY Co., 24G High Holborn, LONDON.

Patronised by Royalty, June 18, 1879.
Oct. 25, 1879, His Highness the Khan of Kelat, India.
REGENT'S PARK CANINE SURGERY.—Extract from "Home and Colonial Mail," Dec. 24, 1881.
"From personal experience, we have no hesitation in saying that those who are in want of dogs, it matters not of what breed or variety, could not do better than to entrust the matter to Mr. CHAS. BELL-SPENCE, M.R.C.V.S. 51, Lanark-villas, Maida Vale, W."
N.B.—Dogs of every known breed, size and colour, can be obtained from the above address. No dogs are kept under the value of £5.

PRICES OF DOGS AS FOLLOWS WITH PEDIGREE:—

BLOODHOUNDS	£25 each.
MASTIFFS	£20 „
BULL DOGS	£20 „
BOAR HOUNDS	£20 „
BULL TERRIERS	£10 „
FOX TERRIERS	£10 „

THE "ST. JAMES'S BUDGET."
A WEEKLY EDITION
OF THE
"ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE."
RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION
Including Postage.
Twelve months ..... Rs. 26
Six months ..... „ 13-8
The "St. James's Budget" may be ordered at the above rates from Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co. Calcutta. Messrs. THACKER and Co. Ld., Bombay; or Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.
The paper will be posted from London direct to the subscriber's address.
If paid in England the Rates of Subscription including postage is 8s. 2d per quarter.
OFFICE—Dorse Street, Whitefriars, London.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY
ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS
THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.
The Cantonment of SECUNDRABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM, garrisoned by two regiments and one battery of the Hydrabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about 4 miles are the suburbs of Hydrabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDRABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM, and TANDUR.
The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.
INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES, HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising.*
There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in Indian Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines on Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.
Advertisers can select the Stations at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.
Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers may be printed at moderate charge in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.
RATES.
Board not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foot annas 2.
Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent. twelve Stations or more, twenty-five per cent.
The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.
Special arrangements for long periods.
For further particulars apply to the Manager of the "Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road Fort.

INSURANCES.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to
£5,672,040-17-8 STERLING.
FIRE BRANCH.
POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premiums for 1882	£300,000
1885	£388,156
1886	£350,039

LIFE BRANCH.
NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES
LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.
POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.
ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods ADULTS, and Children on very favourable terms.
LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.
REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.
Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £3,257,609

GROWTHS OF FUNDS.

1871	£2,196,972	15 8	1881	£4,673,229	5 1
1876	£3,492,950	1 4	1886	£5,672 040	17 8

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Hummum-street.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (exclusive re-insurances) CAPITAL	M6,000,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 7,500,000
The LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 3,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
FIRE INSURANCE Co., "NSULINDE," CAPITAL	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
The BADEN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M6,000,000
The NEW SWISS LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE CO.	

THE FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.
VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.
PUBLIC ATTENTION is specially invited to the following NEW and MOST ADVANTAGEOUS METHOD of ASSURANCE under the
TREBLE BENEFIT
ENDOWMENT POLICIES
NOW issued by this Company, which provides for a Payment to the Assured himself on attaining a specified age; or he can purchase a Pension, if he so desires, for the rest of life; or the Sum Assured is payable to his Representative at the previous death of the Assured, thus comprising in one contract the TREBLE BENEFIT of an Endowment, a Pension payable during life, or as a Family Provision payable at Death.
ENQUIRY-FORM
AS TO THE COST OF
A Sum to be received at a specified age
(or at Death, if previous),
with the ALTERNATIVE of
A Pension for Life after that age.
The undersigned having been Born on the Day of 18 what would be the Annual Payment to secure Rs. to be Paid when he is aged 50,* or at his death, if sooner?
Also, what Yearly Pension for the rest of Life may be obtained at the latter age, if then desired, in exchange for the above sum?
Name
Address
Occupation
188
Full Particulars on Application, and Forms of Proposal for effecting Assurances may be had from—
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary,
Albert Building, Bombay,
or any of the Agents of the Company.
* This may be altered to 40, 45, 55, or 60.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.
EPPS'S COCOA.
BREAKFAST.
"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette.*
Made simply with boiling water or milk.
Sold in ½lb. and pound tins, labels thus:—
JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
LONDON.
ALSO MAKERS OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B41 PILLS
is warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors: THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

CONTAMINATIONS
of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy,

BOMBAY.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—Rohilla (s), from China; Oriental (s), Marmagao; Knight Companion (s), Cardiff; Beresford (s), Middlesbro; and Torpedo Boat G, Cowis.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Pemba (s), for Kurrachee and Persian Gulf; and King Arthur (s), Aden and Jedda.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. King Arthur left the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Rohilla and Oriental entered the dock yesterday.

DEPARTURE OF A NATIVE CHIEF.—H. H. the Thakore Saheb of Gondal left for his territories on Tuesday evening by the Ahmedabad mail train from the Grant Road Station.

FRIENDS and sympathisers of cow protection are respectfully requested to be present on the eve of Shriman Swamy's departure for Poona on Saturday, the 6th inst., at 1 p. m., from the Bombay Terminus Station.

HOUSE-BREAKING AND THEFT.—The shop of Dawood Hajee Goolam Mahomed, on the Bhendy Bazaar Road, was broken into on Monday night last. Two bars of a window facing a sweeper's gully were found removed, and thereby an entrance into the premises effected, and articles of the value of Rs. 37 stolen therefrom.

ATTEMPT TO ARREST GAMBLERS.—A policeman in plain clothes went on the 1st instant to Agripada and there saw some gamblers gaming. Instead of getting help, he pounced upon six or seven persons, when he was assaulted by one of the men with an umbrella, whereby he sustained a fracture to his left forearm.

EVADING THE OPIUM LICENSE.—Rumzanally Kadur was yesterday charged by Inspector George before Mr. P. Ryan with selling a quantity of opium without a license from the Collector of Customs at a chundool shop at the Grass Bazaar on Sunday last. The accused had no defence to make. He was convicted and fined Rs. 50, or in default to undergo one month's rigorous imprisonment.

THE PERSIAN CONSUL-GENERAL.—His Excellency Hajee Mirza Hoosein Khan, the Persian Consul-General, his sons, and son-in-law, His Highness Shumsoodin Mirza, accompanied by Mr. Dadabhoy Rustomjee Banajee, Vice-Consul for Persia, visited yesterday morning the Shah's man-of-war, the Persipolis, in Bombay harbour. The captain and officers of the vessel received the party on board with due honours. On His Excellency's leaving the man-of-war, a salute of eleven guns was fired.

ROBBING A CHILD'S ORNAMENTS.—A Hindoo named Tookaram was placed before Mr. Shewshunker Govindram yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court by Inspector Wilson on a charge of stealing a silver waistchain, valued at Rs.3, and a pair of silver *todas*, valued at Rs. 15, from the person of a Hindoo child aged four years. It appears that the accused enticed the child into a sweeper's gully near Chundunwadi yesterday, and was proceeding to divest him of his ornaments, when he saw a man named Harri Luximon looking at him. He immediately replaced the ornaments and made off, but was arrested. On his own admission he was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment

CARRIAGE ACCIDENT AT BANDORA.—Whilst the carriage of Mr. Fazil Peerbhoy, a hay contractor in Bandora, was returning to the stables yesterday morning, the animal, which had been broken into harness but a short time ago, did not seem to be quite at home under its novel bracings, for suddenly it bounded forward, then stopped, and kicked and plunged about so furiously that the carriage, which happened to be quite a new turn-out, was severed in twain, the two foremost wheels together with the shafts being completely broken from the remaining portion, while the coach-box, lanterns, and one of the smaller pair of wheels, were strewn about the scene of the disaster. Happily, the coachman got off scot-free, but the unfortunate horse, in its furious attempts to rid itself of its burden, had the flexor tendons of its hind legs torn, which necessitated the animal being shot. The total damage is stated to amount to about Rs. 600.

PAYING A CREDITOR WITH HIS OWN MONEY.—Inspector Wilson placed a Goanese named Kaitan Fernandez before Mr. Shewshunker Govindram, at the Esplanade Police Court, on a charge of stealing ornaments and cash, of the collective value of Rs 52 as. 6, the property of another Goanese named Doming Fernandez. The two men lived in the same *coor*, and on Tuesday night, while the complainant was asleep on his box, the accused came in the worse for liquor and turned him out. He went to sleep at a friend's place, and went back to the *coor* early yesterday morning, when he saw the accused taking his own property away. He came up to the accused and apologised for having turned him away the previous night, and said he was not going to live in the *coor* any longer. He also gave the complainant the Rs. 8 which he owed him. The complainant went to put the money into his box, when he found that his property had been stolen. He gave information to the police, who arrested the accused and recovered the property. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge and was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

DEATH OF MR. BHIKAJEE NOWROJEE PALLONJEE.—The death of Mr. Bhikajee Nowrojee Pallonjee, share and stock broker, which took place on Tuesday night at his residence in Frere Road, will be regretted by a large number of the merchants and bankers, European and native, of this city, among whom he had made himself very popular by his honest dealing and business capacity. Besides being a broker, Mr. Bhikajee dealt largely on his own account in Government paper, and, aided by his large experience and correct commercial instincts, was able to acquire a large fortune. There was scarcely a meeting of the Bank of Bombay or other joint-stock companies, at which Mr. Bhikajee was not a prominent figure, or at which he did not take an intelligent part in the discussion. He had raised himself from humble life to a position of affluence. In social life, he was popular wherever known, and his genial, obliging, accommodating disposition had made him a general favorite. His loss will be felt in many a Parsee social circle and many a Parsee club in the city. The share bazaar was wholly closed yesterday out of respect to his memory. The funeral, which took place at 4 p.m. yesterday, was very numerously attended.

DRIVING AT THE APOLLO BUNDER.—Mr. F. T. Punnet appeared before Mr. C. P. Cooper yesterday to answer to a summons charging him with not obeying police regulations. Inspector Stanford said that on the 21st of last month the band was playing at the Apollo Bunder. Mr. Punnet drove up to the bunder in a dog-cart, and when requested by the inspector to keep to the left, refused to do so, and drove on towards the Refreshment Rooms. The inspector then tried to stop the horse, when Mr. Punnet almost drove over him and pulled up about ten yards away and gave up his name. Mr. Punnet said that he had driven in the same direction several times, and wanted to put his conveyance in a shed with several other empty carriages. He did not see the inspector, or he would have pulled up sooner, and as soon as he did see him he stopped. The Magistrate, in disposing of the case, remarked that it was very necessary the rules of the police regulating the traffic at the bunder should be obeyed, and that the people driving to the bunder should keep their eyes open to see where they were going to. He said he did not think Mr. Punnet intended to drive over the inspector, having his attention drawn in another direction at the time, and as he had pulled up shortly after he was called, he would warn and discharge him.

ASSAULT.—John Whiten and Koosoo Aloo appeared before Mr. C. P. Cooper yesterday to answer a charge of assault preferred against them by Mahomed Hoosein. Mr. Brown appeared for the complainant. The complainant's story is that on the 4th of June cargo was being loaded into the s.s. Bishopsgate. The ship had been working with half hatches on, and in order to hasten the delivery of the cargo into the hold Whiten told the complainant to raise the iron cross-bar by the aid of his winch. This the man refused to do, as it was contrary to the dock orders. The loading of the cargo went on for four hours, and when the time arrived for the change of crane-men, the two accused assaulted him on his coming down from the crane stage. Whiten in defence called two witnesses and said that the complainant being very negligent in working the cargo, he remonstrated with him, getting in reply a great amount of abuse, which caused him to report the matter to the shed foreman, who proceeded to enquire into the matter. On going to the shed again the complainant again repeated the abuse, which caused him to slap the complainant. The other denied the charge. His Worship adjourned the case in order to obtain the statement of the shed foreman.

LABOUR OR SERVANT.—Yesterday at the Small Cause Court before Mr. Hormusjee Dadabhoy, Fourth Judge, the suit of Antone Gracias *versus* B. Nunes was called on for hearing. Mr. Sorabjee Bezonjee, Pleader, appeared for the execution plaintiff while the defendant appeared in person. On the 25th ultimo the defendant, who is a fitter in a Tile Manufacturing Company at Warli, on a monthly salary of Rs. 45, had taken out a notice calling on the execution plaintiff, who is a station master on the G. I. P. Railway at Parel, to show cause why the prohibitory issued against the moiety of the defendant's salary should not be raised, on the ground that the defendant is a day labourer and not a monthly paid servant. This was a suit for the recovery of Rs. 342, being the amount of over due of instalments agreed to be paid on a promissory note for Rs. 500 passed by the defendant in favour of the plaintiff on the 16th June 1885. The defendant paid Rs. 60 on account of the note, and made defaults in paying other instalments, and the plaintiff had, therefore, filed the present suit to recover Rs. 342, together with Rs. 49-7-9 as interest, making in all Rs. 391-7-9. On the 13th December 1888 the case came on for hearing before Mr. John Warden, the then Second Judge, who passed a decree in favour of the plaintiff for the amount claimed, plus court costs, and made the debt payable by Rs. 12 per month. As the defendant failed to pay the instalments regularly under the order of the 13th December last, the execution plaintiff attached his salary in the hands of the defendant's employers, Messrs. Norri, Mitchell and Co. His Honour held the defendant to be a monthly servant, discharged the rule, and confirmed the attachment.

AN EXTRAORDINARY CHARGE.

YESTERDAY at the Girgaum Police Court, David Mathewson, a fireman in the service of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, appeared before Mr. P. Ryan to answer a charge of adultery preferred against him by John Henry Clarke, an engine-driver in the same Railway Company. Mr. Burder, of Messrs. Winter, Burder, and Bayley, appeared for the prosecution, and the accused in person. It appears that on the morning of the 23rd ultimo Clarke returned home from duty about twenty minutes to 5 o'clock, and went to the front door of his house and tried to open it. As soon as he touched the door some one inside the house called out. "Who's that," and he recognized it as his wife's voice. She thereupon ran to the dining room and turned the light down. Clarke then ran to the back premises, and when he was about twelve yards distant from the back door, a man with a coat rushed out and ran away. Clarke followed him at a little distance, and then gave up the pursuit, and returned home, when he saw his wife, who was in her night dress, hiding away a man's waterproof coat, bearing the initials, G. I. P. R. and D Mathewson, in two places. Clarke then accused his wife, and asked her who the man was. She became very excited, and made several excuses about the coat, and by this time Clarke's neighbours, a Mr. Seiman and his daughter, came in. Clarke then made a further search about the premises and found a pair of check trousers with a bunch of keys in one pocket and a clasped knife in the other. Thereupon Clarke said to his wife she had better confess at once and she made a statement on condition that he (Clarke) would give up his employment and go away with her elsewhere. She said that at about 1-30 a. m. some one knocked at the window, and asked her to open the door, which she did, as she recognized the voice as that of D. Mathewson. Mathewson entered and both of them sat on a couch until 20 minutes to 5 in the morning. After she had made this statement, Clarke went off to find Mathewson, whose house he knew. On going to Mathewson's house Clarke kicked open the door, Mathewson on seeing Clarke ran out into the yard. Clarke followed him up and seized Mathewson near the closet door and gave him a sound thrashing. Clarke then returned home, and on the following Monday morning, the 24th ultimo, Clarke reported the whole occurrence to a European police officer, who advised him to apply for a warrant of arrest against Mathewson. Clarke immediately went to the Girgaum Police Court, and while there a havildar and two native policemen came up and told Clarke that he was wanted by Inspector Holdway as Mathewson was stabbed. Clarke told the havildar that Mathewson had not been stabbed, but that if he (Clarke) had a knife in his possession, then he would have assuredly killed him. Clarke turned his wife out as soon as he returned from thrashing Mathewson, who, he believed, is now residing in Chinchpoogly. The case stands adjourned for further hearing till the 10th instant.

PROPOSED OCTROI DUTY AT TANNA.

A MEETING of the municipal commissioners was held on Tuesday afternoon last in the Municipal Hall at Tanna to take into consideration a notice, dated 13th ult., informing the inhabitants that, as the income of the Municipality was insufficient to meet the expenses, it was proposed to levy an octroi duty on ghee, sugar, butter, molasses, and other articles, under section 24 of Act VI of 1873. Mr. Kessowlal Hiralal, Deputy Collector, Tanna, presided, and there were fifteen other municipal commissioners present. Further on from the table at which the commissioners sat was a densely packed crowd of some 200 or 300 of the inhabitants of Tanna, who had come to the meeting with their vakils, Mr. Waman Ramchundra Oka and Mr. Chintaman Sadashiv Wagle, to make a sort of protest against their proposal to levy the octroi.

It appears that some months ago, in virtue of a resolution passed by the commissioners, an octroi duty was commenced to be levied. The people dissatisfied with the tax, filed a suit in the Assistant Judge's Court at Tanna, being the suit of Hiralal Dwarkadas *vs.* the Municipal Commissioners; and it was decided in favour of the plaintiff. The Assistant Judge declared that the tax was unauthorized, and that the money already collected should be refunded. In April last the Municipality presented an appeal from the above decision, and the appeal is still pending before Mr. E. Hosking, the Sessions Judge of Tanna, who has not yet given his decision. The Municipality, however, finding meanwhile that they were unable to make both ends meet, resolved to obtain the sanction of Government to levy the tax, and for that purpose had issued a notice to the people to show cause why the tax should not be levied. Hence the meeting held on Tuesday.

The secretary read the notice convening the meeting and a petition which had been received from the people protesting against the levy of the tax.

The President said that the budget of the Municipality had been thrice considered at a general meeting of the municipal commissioners, when it was resolved that it was necessary to levy the tax. It was, therefore, a useless proceeding on the part of the petitioners to come now and ask that the tax should not be levied. If they altered the budget, there were no means of meeting the expenses of the Municipality.

Mr. Venayek Balvunt, one of the commissioners, proposed that the tax should not be levied until the disposal of the appeal now pending before Mr. Hosking.

The President said the disposal of the appeal was not in their hands; it might take some time yet to get the decision; but how were they, meanwhile, to meet the expenses of the Municipality?

The proposition was seconded by Mr. Munguldas Devidas.

Mr. Dajee Govind, another commissioner and an honorary magistrate, proposed as an amendment that the consideration of the petition be postponed for a future date, and that, meanwhile, the appeal be withdrawn from the Sessions Judge's Court.

This amendment was seconded by Mr. Cowasjee Byramjee.

Mr. Mahadeo Ramchundra Natkarnee proposed another amendment, that while the question of the validity of the octroi was *sub Judice*, the Municipality had no power by law to re-impose the same, and therefore that it should not be re-imposed.

Mr. Jumnadas Jevandar another commissioner, was of opinion that it was not necessary to levy a tax until the disposal of the appeal. They must therefore wait until the appeal was decided.

Mr. Dajee Govind: I don't think even if you apply for a sanction that the Government will accord their sanction to levy the tax until the decision of the appeal.

The President said it was a question of law, and therefore they should not dispose of it in a hurry. He suggested that they should take the opinion of the Legal Remembrancer to Government, and postpone the consideration of the question until the receipt of a reply.

A Member: Why, then, have you called this meeting? It was useless calling it. If you wanted the Legal Remembrancer's opinion, you should have obtained it before calling this meeting.

After some further discussion, it was resolved by the meeting that the newly-imposed tax should not be levied until the final decision of the appeal pending in the Sessions Judge's Court.

The proceedings then terminated.

DON DE LA LUZ, the chief of police at Paso del Norte, in Mexico, has been murdered by Lieutenant Trevit, who was his rival in a love affair. The lieutenant watched his opportunity at a dance, shot the don, and made his escape, hastening across the frontier in Texas. The Mexican authorities are making strenuous efforts to procure the capture and extradition of the murderer, who, however, is still in hiding in the wild regions of Texas.

HIGH COURT.—JULY 2.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice PARSONS.)

REJECTION OF A STAMPED DOCUMENT.

JETHIBAI, WIDOW, *vs.* RAMCHUNDER NAROTUM.

THIS was a claim for Rs. 2,200 for money lent. The Hon'ble Mr. Latham and Mr. Inverarity appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. Lang and Mr. Jardine appeared for the defendant. During the hearing of the suit, a book containing a receipt in Gujeratee, with a one anna receipt stamp attached, was tendered in evidence.

His lordship allowed a question as to the time of stamping to be put, and disallowed the document to be recorded. His lordship said:—Mr. Jardine for the defendant proposed to ask the witness (who is the plaintiff) the question as to whether the stamp which is now on the document was put on when the entry was written by the defendant or was afterwards added. It is objected by Mr. Inverarity for the plaintiff that such a question cannot be put, as the document, which now bears the proper stamp, must be received in evidence without question. He cites two cases in support of his contention (XII Bom. H. C. Rep., p.208, and IX. Calc. L. Rep., p.272). Both of these decisions were passed under the Stamp Act of 1869. That Act in section, 18 provided only that the instrument should bear a stamp of a value not less than the amount of the proper duty in order to be admissible. The present Act goes much further than this. It provides in section 34 that an instrument shall not be received in evidence unless it is "duly stamped." Such a provision clearly imposes upon the court the duty of seeing in every case whether an instrument presented to it is duly stamped or not. "Duly stamped" is defined in the Act to be stamped in accordance with the law in force when such instrument was executed or first executed. The present Act No. 1 of 1879 was in force when this instrument was executed. That Act in section 16 lays down that all instruments chargeable with duty and executed by any person shall be stamped before or at the time of execution. If an instrument is not so stamped, clearly it is not stamped according to the Act, and cannot be held to be duly stamped. It is, therefore, the duty of the court to ascertain whether or not the instrument was stamped before or at the time of execution. I allow the question . . . From the reply of the witness it is clear that the stamp was not affixed at the time of execution. I therefore refuse to allow the instrument to be admitted in evidence. That such a document is inadmissable in evidence is shown from the decision in printed judgments of 1882, p. 29. The stamp in this case is cancelled by two lines crossed. It is not necessary to say more on the point as to whether or not the mode in which the stamp has been cancelled is according to law than that there is already a ruling on the Appellate Side of this court which deals with the matter. (See printed judgments of 1888, p. 361.)

JULY 4.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

For consent decree.

286-88—Bomonji and H—Nandcorebai and another vs Chubildass Lulloobhai and another—Payne, G and S.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

494-88—Macfarlane, E and H—Rev T H Greigh and others vs Nanusha Jagoosha—Ardesir, H and D—Part heard.

186-89—Pestonji and R—Joosuf Jan Mahomed and others vs. Sulemanji Ebrahimji—Tyabji and D.

84-89—Little, S F and N—Jan Mahomed Khalakdina and another vs Rahimtulla Khalakdina and another—Jefferson, B D and K.

265-88—Thakurdas, D and C—Sakharam Hurjee and others vs Jairam Luximonji and another—Jefferson, B D and K.

547-88—In person, paupers—Cooverji Veerji and others vs. Vellji Hurrichund—In person.

486-88—H Bicknell—Motee Mayachund vs. Gufroo bin Jaffer Mahomed and others—M H Khan and in person.

298-86—Hore, C and B—Haji Oomer Oosman *alias* Haji Ebrahim Oosman vs Haji Allana Vydina *alias* Haji Ally Abdool and another—Payne, G and S.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice PARSONS.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

129-89—Chalk, W and S—Soora Sewaya Pochati vs. Lingabai Coombarin and another—In person. Part heard.

140-89—Hore, C and B—Thackersey Hurridas vs. Jaitha Ruttonsey and others—M D and J, J B D and K, and T D and C.

146-89—In person—a pauper—Maneckbai vs Goverdhundass Goculdas—Little, S F and N.

151-89—E Wilkin—Goverdhun Jugjiwandas vs. Pitamber Mohonlal—Payne, G and S.

154-89—Ardesir, H and D—Perozbhai and another vs. Maneckji Dorabji—Macfarlane, E and H.

156-89—Little, S F and N—T W Brookes and others vs M Bartlett.

157-89—In person—V Daniel vs Ramin Elias Khurelkar—B Skipsy.

159-89—Payne, G and S—Trimbuck Gungadhur Ranade vs Tejoo Kaya—Shamrao P.

161-89—Jefferson, B, D and K—Jewraj Koreji and another vs Liladhur Shamji—Hore, C and B.

165-89—Macfarlane, E and H—Soondrabai vs Chutturbhooj Khimji and another—Hore, C and B.

173-89—Roughton and B—Memon Ahmed Sulleman and another vs Haji Moosa Haji Tar Mahomed and another—Hore, C and B.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley presided at a sitting of the court yesterday, when the following among other matters were disposed of:—

RE AHMED H AJEE MITHA AND OTHERS.

Mr. Jardine asked for an adjournment of the examination of certain persons as witnesses in the case, under section 36 of the Insolvency Act. His Lordship adjourned the matter for a fortnight.

Mr. Inverarity, on behalf of Haroon Mahomed, asked for a rule *nisi* to revoke the order of adjudication in insolvency made by his lordship the other day. It was alleged that the insolvents traded under the name of Hajee Mitha Cassum, in which firm the learned counsel's client was alleged to be a partner. The fact was that Haroon Mahomed was never a partner in that firm. Under the circumstances, counsel applied for a revocation of the order as far as it related to his client. His lordship granted a rule as applied for.

RE MORESHWAR LUXMON NAVALKAR.

Mr. Mankar, on behalf of the insolvent, applied for an extension of the interim order for two months, which was granted.

RE MAHOMED AHMED SHIRAZEE.

Mr. Mankar, for the insolvent, moved for leave to amend the schedule and to serve notices. Insolvent was at present up the Persian Gulf, whither he had proceeded to settle with his creditors. The application was granted.

RE NARAYEN VENKAJEE KHOTE.

On the application of Mr. Mankar, insolvent was granted leave to serve notices to his creditors.

RE JAN MAHOMED.

The insolvent, who appeared in person, asked for a rule *nisi* for his final discharge under section 60 of the Act. The rule was granted, to be made absolute after a year.

RE JUMNADAS VUNDRAVANDAS.

Mr. Mankar, for the insolvent, produced a medical certificate to the effect that the insolvent was ill, and asked for an extension of his interim order. The application was granted.

DISCHARGES.

The undermentioned insolvents were granted discharges:—Succaram Raju Patel, Oomer Jaffer Khatri, Nathu Baju Murakia, Thomas Meade, Nagindas Jaikisondas, Purshotum Muljee Bhowser, Hira Ramjee Kondvarkar, Pandu Saroofa Chandu, Antonio Anthagia and another, and Ramchander Mahadu Kembetiker and another,

AT the back of the Lyceum stage there is a suite of rooms, formerly the locale of the Beefsteak Club, but now the private property of Mr. Irving. Here he often plays the host, with all the advantages of the culinary establishment of a club always famous for its cookery. The other night he gave a little party to meet Mr. Lincoln, the newly-appointed Minister of the United States. Mr. Lincoln has as yet not mingled much with London society, having been chiefly occupied in putting his new house in order. He made a very favourable impression upon his fellow guests last night. He has (the London correspondent of the *Liverpool Post* says) the quiet, grave manner of his father, and is not in the least elated by the high position in which he finds himself. "I am," he laughingly said the other night, "only a Chicago lawyer, and when my time is up I will go back to Chicago and try and pick up the dropped threads of my business.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's s s Oriental, 939 tons, Captain W Rothwell, arrived in harbour yesterday morning from Marmagao and coast ports with a general cargo and 37 deck passengers.

THE Pilgrim s.s. Deccan, 2,022 tons, Captain W. H. Atkinson, cleared yesterday for Aden, Hodeida, and Jedda with a general cargo and 1,200 pilgrim deck passengers on board.

THE British s s Beresford, 1,378 tons, Captain R Vickers, arrived in harbour yesterday morning from Middlesbro with a cargo of Railway materials. She is consigned to Messrs Cursetjee and Eduljee, Dubashes.

THE British s s Knight Companion, 2,542 tons, Captain J Thomas, arrived in harbour yesterday morning from Cardiff with a cargo of 5,858 tons of coal. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Killick, Nixon and Co.

THE B I S N Co's s s Pemba, 986 tons, Captain W H Rothwell, sailed yesterday for Kurrachee and the Persian Gulf with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. A Fray, Mr. A A Augry, Mr. E H Hallingworth, Mr. Syed Hassum, and 40 deck passengers.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

THE P and O Co's s s Rohilla, 3,174 tons, Captain M De Horne, arrived in harbour yesterday morning from China, with Her Majesty's China and Australian Mails, a general cargo, and the following passengers:—From Singapore—Mr Hyderbhoy, Mr Esoof Allee, Mr Budroodin, Mrs Hajeebhai, Mrs Javerbhai, Mhd. Dally, 3 others and 1 boy. From Colombo—Lieut Vickers, Mrs Shrent and 2 children; and 5 deck passengers from various ports.

ARRIVAL OF ANOTHER TORPEDO BOAT.

TORPEDO BOAT G, Captain G W Whereat, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cowis, which port she left on the 25th May. She is built by John S White, and is the same as the other two, E and F. After leaving Cowis, she had very fine weather. She remained at Aden for four or five days. Two days after leaving Aden, the weather freshened up into a squall, and the sea was very rough; at intervals she had some smart showers of rain. With the exception of this, the voyage was quite dull and monotonous. She will be handed over to Government in a day or two, and the crew will be at liberty to return to England.

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
3	Rohilla (s)	de Horne	China, June 11.
	Oriental (s)	Rothwell	Marmagao, July 1.
	Kt. Companion (s)	Thomas	Cardiff, June 9.
	Beresford (s)	Vickers	Middlesbro, June 16
	Torpedo Boat G	Whereat	Cowis, May 25.

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
3	Pemba (s)	Rothwell	Kurrachee and Persian Gulf.
	King Arthur (s)	Rain	Aden and Jedda

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Knight Errant, for Antwerp.
" Knight Companion, for Antwerp via Kurrachi.

The steamer Deccan, Atkinson, obtained her port clearance yesterday for Aden, Hodeida and Jedda.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

June.
28 Kapurthala s ... Turner ... Rangoon, June 21.
Moy sp ... Silder ... Fiji.
Cy. of Selkirk sp. Stewart ... Liverpool, April 4.
29 Madura s ... Phillips ... Singapore, June 16.
Bucephalus s ... Johnson ... Singapore, June 21.
Combermere sp ... Jenkins ... Liverpool, March 19.

DEPARTURES.

June 28.—Steamers Duke of Argyll and Ccconada.
June 29.—Steamers Maharani and City of Agra.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

June.
30 Patna s ... Calcutta.
Duke of Sutherland s. ... Colombo.
Clan Cameron s ... Negapatam.
July.
1 Lindu'a s ... Calcutta.
Himalaya s ... Bombay.

DEPARTURE.

June.
29 Garnet s ... Rangoon.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 3.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Edinburgh s—2,001 cwts linseed and 2,000 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co; 109 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 4,000 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co; 50 bales wool, B Boga; 119 bales cotton, C Dewsee; 439 cwts groundnut cake, and 1,125 cwts linseed cake, Glade and Co.

Kirby Hall s—32 cases Indian condiments, M. Poojajee and Sons; 2,000 cwts wheat, The Bombay Co, Ld; 2,000 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Indramayo s—1 bale tanned hides, H E H Allam; 80 cwts coir yarn, M Mooljee; 20 cwts gum Arabic, S Runchordass; 25 cwts deer horns, J M Remtoola; 2,998 cwts rapeseed, Todd Durant and Co; 112 cwts gum Arabic, W Poonja and Co; 14 cwts bees wax, R Fazal; 773 cwts myrabolums, J Veerum; 8 bales tanned skins and hides, J Mamed Dewjee; 5 bales untanned hides, F N Rahimbhoy; 125 cwts cloves, E Latham and Co; 90 cwts ginger and 6 cwts rumputree, Beyts, Craig and Co.

Start s—260 cwts horns, E Pardin; 132 cwts gum arabic, S Molcobhoy and Co; 40 cwts nux vomica, N Ramchandra; 550 bales cotton, Glade and Co.

Peshawar s—20 bales tanned skins, H M Abba; 16 bales tanned skins, C Essoo and Co; 18 cwts iron rails, Ritchie, Steuart and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Asama s—903 cwts wheat and 2,400 cwts teelseed, J Fachiri; 1,375 cwts mowraseed, 69 cwts castorseed, and 75 cwts groundnutseed, L Napoo.

FOR HAVRE.

Indramayo s—2,009 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR ANTWERP.

Knight Errant s—18,004 cwts rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 100 bales cotton, and 385 cwts cottonflies, E Spinner and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Singapore s—100 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR NAPLES.

Singapore s—300 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR TRIESTE.

Maria Teresa s—1 case tea, J Neuberg; 100 bales cotton, D Sassoon and Co.

FOR MANILLA.

Gwalior s—20 bales yarn, Beier and Katz.

FOR HONGKONG.

Gwalior s—25 bales twist, E J Abraham; 25 cwts sandlewood, P F Talati; 25 bales twist, C Bomonjee and Co; 175 bales twist, Finlay, Muir and Co.

Thames s—124 cwts bysabole, D Dossa; 25 bales twist, C Macdonald and Co; 15 chests opium, K Harmukrai; 12 chests opium, S N Talati; 14 chests opinm, J Nowji; 50 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co; 13 chests opium, F N Postwalla; 125 bales twist, A A Chinoy; 30 chests opium, J Peerbhoy and Co; 39 chests opium, J J David and Co; 33 chests opium, C Ebram; 27 chests opium, D Sassoon and Co; 10 chests opium, Tata and Co.

Bisagno s—63 bales twist, Framjee Sands and Co; 930 bales twist, Cursetjee Bomonjee and Co; 612 cwts raisins, E Huson; 50 tons old iron, K Tyebjee and Co; 400 bales twist, N B Mody and Co; 500 bales twist, C Ebram; 110 bales twist, D M Petit Sons and Co; 125 bales twist, S J David and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Thames s—80 chests opium, N J Abraham; 14 chests opium, S Abraham; 80 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co; 98 chests opium, D Sassoon and Co; 89 chests opium, E J Abraham; 22 chests opium, C Ebram; 10 chests opium, Tata and Co.

Bisagno s—20 bales twist, C Bomonji and Co; 82 bales twist, E Noordin and Co; 50 bales twist, S J David and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Bisagno s—50 bales twist, Greaves, Gotton and Co; 417 bales twist, Framjee Sands and Co; 125 bales twist, J Campbell and Co; 150 bales twist, The United Merchants Co, Ld; 161 bales twist, D M Petit Sons and Co.

FOR YOKOHOMA.

Gwalior s—106 bales twist, Finlay, Muir and Co.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it WILL POSITIVELY RESTORE IN EVERY CASE GREY OR WHITE HAIR to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Co., Limited, 33 Farringdon-Road, London, England.

THE WEATHER.

BOMBAY, JULY 3.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A. M. TO-DAY.

Explanation of Columns in the Table.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature (32°) and also of the sea-level. The second column under the head "Pressure" gives the difference between the barometer reading of to-day and yesterday at each station, and + prefixed to the number implies that the barometer has risen, and — that it has fallen.

2. The second column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade, or in a small shed with open sides, and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m. The sixth column under the head "Temperature" gives the mean of the maximum and minimum temperature, and is approximately the mean temperature of the day. The seventh column gives the difference (with the proper sign) between the mean temperature of to-day and yesterday.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rate of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

5. The amount of cloud is expressed in terms of the numbers 0 to 10, 0 denoting a cloudless, and 10 an overcast sky.

6. The last column under the head "Rainfall" gives the difference with its proper sign between the actual rainfall from 16th May to date, and the average rainfall for the same period.

Stations.	Barometric Pressure. 8 a.m.	Barometric Pressure. Change in past 24 hours.	Barometric Pressure. Variation from mean of day.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in Shade. 8 a.m.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Variation from mean of day.	Humidity.	Cloud.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 16th May to date.	Rainfall. Variation 16th May to date.
Delhi ...	29·681	+ ·097	+ ·116	Calm	3	80·7	99·5	80·1	...	91	10	0·83	3·27	−2·15
Agra ...	29·700	+ ·091	+ ·122	N W	5	80·2	97·0	78·4	−2·5	91	10	0·48	3·55	−0·58
Allahabad ...	29·652	+ ·053	+ ·080	N	4	83·3	98·5	76·6	−3·1	83	5	0·02	6·54	+0·58
Jhansi ...	29·669	+ ·021	+ ·097	N W	4	84·5	89·4	75·4	−4·0	73	5	0·22	3·82	−1·81
Jacobabad ...	29·537	+ ·038	+ ·064	S S E	2	88·7	103·5	84·2	−0·9	71	...	...	1·06	+1·03a
Karachi ...	29·603	+ ·021	+ ·046	W	18	85·5	91·7	82·7	+0·9	78	5	...	0·68	+0·46
Ajmere ...	29·686	+ ·026	+ ·083	N W	6	80·2	86·7	79·1	+1·3	85	5	...	5·24	+1·71b
Deesa ...	29·699	+ ·022	+ ·091	S S W	11	81·3	91·2	76·9	−2·3	84	9	0·21	8·28	+5·59
Rajkot ...	29·692	+ ·037	+ ·072	W S W	15	84·4	100·0	76·7	+1·3	75	4	...	1·96	−4·51
Neemuch ...	29·705	+ ·007	+ ·079	W	11	80·7	89·7	76·7	+2·0	76	9	...	7·35	+1·75
Indore ...	29·732	+ ·004	+ ·085	W S W	5	78·8	89·2	74·1	+1·1	78	10	...	6·84	−1·91
Saugor ...	29·596	− ·059	− ·032	W S W	6	75·3	85·4	74·6	+0·6	89	10	0·24	10·88	+2·88c
Jubbulpore ...	29·621	− ·040	− ·029	W S W	5	73·2	85·5	72·1	−2·5	94	10	3·75	13·52	+1·50d
Hoshangabad ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khandva ...	29·735	+ ·016	+ ·071	W N W	9	78·8	93·2	78·8	+3·5	76	9	...	5·18	−2·66
Raipur ...	29·656	+ ·022	+ ·025	W S W	11	75·5	85·9	71·5	−3·0	93	10	1·61	...	...e
Nagpur ...	29·696	+ ·032	+ ·041	S	8	79·7	95·2	77·4	+2·6	85	10	...	7·72	−4·55f
Amraoti ...	29·724	+ ·043	+ ·067	W N W	6	82·3	96·1	78·8	+5·6	74	10	...	5·98	−3·57g
Akola ...	29·726	+ ·017	+ ·055	N W	8	83·5	96·9	79·8	+5·3	63	9	...	...

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

"KIDD AND SHADBOLT'S" WHISKY as supplied to the Bombay Clubs. Fresh shipments received monthly by the Agents, PHIPSON and Co.

OUR CELEBRATED TEA.—We guarantee our fresh Consignment of IMPERIAL FAMILY MIXTURE to be of excellent quality and unrivalled flavour. Price 1 Re. per lb. Liberal discounts to large buyers. MORTON, MAJU & Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay.

MUSIC—MR. F. THEMUDO gives lessons on PIANO, HARMONIUM, VIOLIN, GUITAR, &c., at moderate terms. 1st Marine Lines, No. 11.

FANS! FANS!! FANS!!! In all the Latest Novelties on Silk and Satin with Crewel work or Hand Painting, at prices beyond competition. Inspection earnestly solicited.—SHROFF BROTHERS, Hornby Row, Fort.

TO LET, UNFURNISHED, HOUSE at Bandora Hill, facing the sea, Lower Road; present tenant R. Peerbhoy, Esq. Stabling, compound. Rent Rs. 70. Apply "HOUSE," care of this paper.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL, BOMBAY.—GENERAL ELLES found this hotel most comfortable ; the civility and attendance left nothing to be desired.

WANTED.—TWO ENGINEERS holding Second or Third Class Certificates. Apply at the office of the Bray Paper Mills, No 10, Meadows Street, Fort.

WANTED an OVERSEER for a Native STATE in Kathiawad. He must possess a good knowledge of surveying, levelling, and road-making. Apply, with copies of testimonials, to J. U. Y., care of this paper.

EVERY now and then people complain about their Domestic Servants and Office Clerks, &c., so tell them to apply sharp to MORRISON & Co.'s Registry Office, 65, Apollo Street.

EMMA BRAINERD RYDER, M.D., Consultation Rooms at Albert Hall (Alexandra Girls' School), Fort.—Hours 7 to 10 a. m. and 4 to 6 p. m.

SINGING LESSONS by a Lady. For Terms and Particulars, apply to "V. N. A.," SOUNDY & Co.

A LADY, having studied in Paris and London, wishes to give LESSONS in French and Singing. For terms, address BONJOUR, care of this paper.

ENGLISH HOTEL, Hornby Row, Fort.—A few nice airy Rooms available. Splendid Table. Extremely reduced rates for monthly Lodgers during the Monsoon.

TEMPLE BAR HOTEL, Rampart Row, Bombay. Terms per diem, Rs. 4. Breakfast and Tiffin, Re. 1 each ; Dinner, Rs. 2.

TO LET.—A Well Situated and Well Furnished BUNGALOW, on Malabar Hill. For particulars, apply to "X. Y. Z.," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

GRUYERE CHEESE.—Just received and in prime condition at PEARSE'S, 7, Church Gate Street.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY, and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1889. Cloth bound. Rs. 5, postage. 4 annas.

WATERPROOF! WATERPROOF! WATERPROOF CLOTHING of best London make in great variety of Gents, Boys, Ladies, and Girls. Also ready-made Ghorawallas' Coats and Capes on sale at HAJEE EBRAHIM BROTHERS.

BOOTS! BOOTS! BOOTS!—Best Boots and Shoes for the monsoon, for Gents, Ladies' and Boys, of sizes, on sale at HAJEE EBRAHIM BROTHERS. No. 1, Upper Storey, Opposite Crawford Market.

CYCLOSTYLES (Gerstetner's patent). Prints on a slab 8½ inches by 6 inches. Very useful for printing circulars, etc. Price, Rs. 15. To be had at the *Gazette* Office.

RS. 34-8 per month for two years will secure you a brand new SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE PIANO. MARCKS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

JUST RECEIVED a large Supply of MUSICAL BOXES playing Native Tunes, with 1, 2, and 4 Springs and with Dancing Girls, &c., Rs. 80, 100, 150, 250, 400 to Rs. 1,000. STEFFENAUER & Co., Bombay.

HUCKABACK TOWELS.—Pure Linen 37" × 20", Belfast make. A special Line. Remarkably cheap, Rs. 10 per doz.—BADHAM, PILE and Co. Ld., Bombay.

GRIFFIN'S SPARKLING ALE, as supplied to the B. I. S. N. Co. and other Companies. In splendid condition, just landed. Rs. 5-8 per doz.—Agents, PHIPSON and Co.

FOR SALE.—A Consignment of GOOD MACHINE BLACK PRINTING INK, in 50 lb. drums, English manufacture. For price, &c., apply to "X.," at this office.

LADIES visiting Bombay will find a Choice Assortment of SILKS, DRAPERY, MILLINERY and every REQUISITE for travelling in INDIA or proceeding home, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S Dressmaking and Millinery Establishment, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

PILSENER BEER (Lion's Head Brand), Light, Pure, and Wholesome. Cases of 4 dozen large bottles, at Rs. 5 per doz. Cases of 6 doz. small bottles, at Rs. 3 per doz. WILLIAM BELL & Co. Bombay, Sole Agents and Importers.

FOR SALE.—Just landed ex. s.s. Cachemere from New York a small consignment of Superior LAGER BEER, especially adapted for the use of Clubs, Hotels, Hospitals, &c., in boxes of 3 dozen quarts and 6 dozen pints.—Apply to Dossabhoy Merwanjee & Co, 6, Parsee Bazar Street.

JUST opened a Fine Selection of Fancy Serge Coating, Fancy Angolas, Black and Brown Felt Hats, Tweed Hats and Caps, &c., prices most moderate.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., Tailors and General Outfitters, 16, Meadows Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—A Second-hand DOUBLE ROYAL MACHINE, of Connisbee's Improved Mains Patent, by Harrild and Sons, London, in good working order, prints a forme of matter 40 by 27, size of table, inside bearers 46 by 37 inches.—Apply to "Z.," care of this paper.

THE NEW LAND REVENUE POLICY OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

TAXATION OF SUBSOIL WATER

AT THE

FORTHCOMING REVISION SETTLEMENTS

IN GUJARAT,

BEING

REPRINT OF ARTICLES AND LETTERS

CHIEFLY FROM THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*.

WITH

Appendix containing the Resolutions of the Bombay Government, dated the 26th March and 25th July, 1884, respectively.

Price, 1 Re. ; postage, 1 Anna.

Bombay Gazette Office, Esplanade Road.

JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ld.,
BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS
AND
GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS,

Can supply every requisite for the entire furnishing of Houses, and will be glad to send samples and designs free of charge.

18, Marine St., Bombay.

NOTES
ON
INDIAN LAND REVENUE.

FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,

BY

TODAR MAL

Price, Re. 1. Postage half anna.

Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST.
NO. 3 HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

A LECTURE READ BY
PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER
(In pamphlet form)
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*,
Annas 2. Post free.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

NOW READY.

MACLEAN'S
GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1889.

Printed and published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5 ; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1889 contains a great deal of new and interesting information connected with the unprecedented progress made by the city in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in material prosperity, the Guide gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charities which are maintained by the benevolence of leading citizens of the past and present generations, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the various new public buildings which have been completed during the year.

The Directory has been carefully corrected and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

Agents for Maclean's Guide to Bombay.
Messrs. COOPER, MADON AND Co.,
Branch Establishment, East Street, Poona.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S

ARE the only Pianofortes of that name that are so favourably and widely known in India for more than 30 years. Inferior instruments have recently been introduced under a name which closely resembles theirs Intending purchasers should therefore satisfy themselves that the name on the Piano they are getting is Schiedmayer and Soehne.

Gold Medals with HIGHEST Distinction at both the Antwerp and the London ("Inventions") Exhibitions, the only Firm of that NAME WHICH OBTAINED a Prize.

THE GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE Cash Rs. 720.

Or 12 monthly instalments at Rs. 66.
Or 24 do. do. ,, 36.

The Sympathetic Pianoforte, Cash Rs. 780.

Or 12 monthly instalments at Rs. 72.
Or 24 do. do. ,, 38.

Zinc lined Packing Case, Rs. 25 extra. Delivered free at any Railway Stations, Bombay or Poona.

Address : MARCKS & Co., Limited,
Sole Agents for the Pianofortes of Messrs. SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE.
AUTHORISED.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* POONA AGENCY.

FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of—

The *Bombay Gazette* Daily.
" " " Overland Summary
" " " Weekly Budget
" " " Bi-weekly
The Indian Travellers Guide
Maclean's Guide to Bombay

And for all other publications issuing from the Office.

Apply at Messrs. COOPER, MADON & Co.
Branch Establishment, East Street Poona

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, the undersigned will sell 4 donkeys by Public Auction, THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 4th instant, at 1-30 p.m., at Dadur Municipal Assessment Ward Office.

Sale of valuable landed properties at Sat Tad or Koliwada, and Shaik Ally Janjikar Street, known as Peer Market Street.

On the undermentioned days, time and place, Messrs MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction by order of the mortgagee, Mr. Waghjee Korjee, by virtue of a mortgage deed, dated 20th October, 1888, and on account and risk of the mortgagors, Khoja Jan Mahomed Cassum and Cassum Sajan, the following :—

LOT No. 1:—THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 4th instant, at 4 p. m., on the premises—Firstly.—All that piece of leasehold land, with a house, messuage, or tenement, situate at Sat Tad or Koliwada, in the registration sub-district of Mandvie, in the town and island of Bombay, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under new No. 6113 and new Survey No. 2358, containing by admeasurement about ( ) square yards, and bounded on the east by a passage and the properties of Kooshaba Appajee and Khatki Ganpat Luxumon, on the west by a passage and the house of Nutha Jadavand Khal'an Dama, on the north by a passage and the house of Ghati Khondajee Balloo, and on the south by a public passage and the house of Ebhoo Madhia, and the said premises are in the occupation of the said Jan Mahomed Cassum and Casun Sajan, or their tenants.

LOT No. 2—On FRIDAY, the 5th instant, at 4 p.m., on the premises.—

Secondly.—All that piece of fazendari land, whereof Dossabhai Bezonjee Motiwalla is now fazendar, with the messuage, tenements, or dwelling house, situate and fronting on the south side of Shaik Ally Junjikar Street, also known by the name of Peer Market Street, in the registration sub-district of Mandvie, in the island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement about 141 square yards, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 28 A. and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 530, street Nos. 175 and 177, and bounded on the east by the property of Kasaf Mahomed Fuzelon, on the west by the property of the said Jan Mahomed Cassum, on the north by the said Peer Market or Shaik Ally Janjikar Street, and on the south by a sweeper's passage, and beyond that by the property of Allibhoy Bawanjee, and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Jan Mahomed Cassum and his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, July 4, 1889.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JUNE 3.

AN advance of ⅜ per cent. in Consols in London yesterday, at 98⅜, is reported by Reuter ; but in Paris, French Rentes were ¼ per cent. lower, at 84¼. Silver remained steady at 42d. per oz. in London, and Rupee Securities were unaltered at £67½ for Fours and £69⅞ for 4½ per cents. Monday's quotation of 107¼ is repeated for Indian Sterling Loan. Paris Exchange in London was slightly higher, at francs 25·17.

The Wheat Market continued quiet with prices unchanged as far as they are quoted. Linseed is also called quiet, but the rates given by Reuter show an advance of 3d. per quarter in Calcutta seed and in Liverpool quality, to arrive by both routes. Bombay seed remained at 43s. 6d. per quarter to arrive. Rapeseed is reported steady at an advance of 3d. per quarter in Calcutta Brown and 6d. in Cawnpore Yellow to arrive. 44s. per quarter nominal is still named for Poppyseed.

Cotton closed firm again in Liverpool yesterday, Surats steady, but the day's Sales only summed up 7,000 bales, inclusive of 600 Surats. Spot prices were again quite unaltered, and American Futures were unchanged for November-December deliveries, but in all nearer positions they were 1-64d. higher. The Imports were 12,000 bales. The Manchester Market was quiet, but the quotations wired show no change.

A further advance of 1-16 cent took place in spot Mid.-Uplands in New York yesterday, making the rate 11⅛ cents, and September Futures were 2 points higher, at 10·18 cents, but for August they were one point down, at 10·60 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were *nil* again, and the following are now the relative positions of the Receipts for three years :—

	1889.	1888.	1887.
Tuesday's Receipts ...	...	1,500	200
Three days' Receipts...	2,000	3,500	400
Since 1st Sept. 1888 ...	5,477,000	5,440,000	5,189,200

There has been more doing in our local market for the staple to-day, the reported purchases amounting to nearly 1,500 bales. Of these, a third were of Barsee, at Rs. 225 ; the rest having consisted of Bhagalkote, at Rs. 210 ; Westerns, at Rs. 219 ; Julgaum, at Rs. 219 ; and Bengals, at Rs. 210½ per candy. We also hear of some further contracts for Bengals of the next crop having been booked at Rs. 179 for "Good" for January delivery. The tone of the market has remained steady, without quotable change in prices.

WHEAT.—This market has lost its firm tone to-day, and the feeling has become quiet. Buyers are apparently unable to go on at present prices, unsupported by the markets on the other side, and only a small business has transpired, while rates for Pessy have given way half an anna per cwt. We now quote :—

	Rs.
White Pessy, 91 per cent...	4-8-0 to Rs. 4-8-6 per cwt
Do. 85 ,, ...	4-7-0 to Rs. 4-7-6 ,,
No. 1 Club Delhi	4-6-0 to Rs. 4-6-6 ,,
Red Delhi	3-14-6 to Rs. 3-15-0 ,,
Hard Yellow.....	4-8-0 to Rs. 4-9-0 ,,
Red Ahmedabad	4-6-0 to Rs. 4-7-0 ,,
Hard Red	3-15-0 ,,

SEEDS, on the other hand, have been a strong market ; large purchases of Linseed and Rapeseed have been reported ; and the price of the latter has advanced 1 to 2 annas per cwt, other descriptions being unchanged in value. We quote :—

Linseed .....Rs.	7-2-6 to Rs. 7-3-0 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat ,,	8-0-0 ,,
Do. do. Cawnpore ,,	7-11-0 to ,, 7-12-0 ,,
Do. Red do. ... ,,	7-4-0 to Rs. 7-5-0 ,,

The receipts of produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton.....	738 bales.
Wheat.....	14,313 cwt.
Linseed	4,225 ,,
Rapeseed	9,715 ,,
Poppy seed.....	4,066 ,,
Castor seed.....	1,478 ,,

FREIGHTS are dull ; previous rates are quoted for U. K. and Continent, but there is nothing worth mentioning doing to test them, and there is but a faint enquiry for room either ready or forward.

EXCHANGE opened firmer again, with only one buyer of three months' sight Credits, at 1s. 4 9-32d, who, however, speedily withdrew, and the rate then became general at 1s. 4 5-16d., but beyond one or two transactions in the earlier part of the day at the lower rate we have heard of nothing doing. For ready Bank Demand there has been no enquiry at our quotation ; but Telegraphic and Demand have been taken for labourers this year at 1s. 4 5-32d. and 1s. 4 3-16d. For Merchants' Bills 1s. 4 5-16d. has been offered for July-August delivery, and 1s. 4 11-32d. thereafter. We quote ready :—

Bank Bills on demand ...	1s. 4 5-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic.....	1s. 4⅛d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight.	1s. 4 7-32d.	,,
Credits do.	1s. 4 5-16d.	,,
Francs do.	1·71½	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Yesterday afternoon's advance was not maintained this morning, and 100⅝ was again quoted for Fours for cash, which has been the rate throughout the day, with the next account 100½, but with little business passing.

SHARES.—This market was closed to-day owing to the death of a leading Parsee broker, and we make no change in our quotations this evening.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JULY 2.

Ludlow, Col, Ms Staff Corps, on privilege leave.

JULY 3.

Mitchell, Vety Surgn, By, A V D, on leave, from Poona.
Vickers, Lieut, Ms, 23rd W L I, on med. certificate, from Japan.
Hemmons, Major, Ms, 1st D of Conn L I, on general leave, from Bellary.

DEPARTURES.—JULY 2.

Ludlow, Col, Ms Staff Corps, on priv leave, to England.
De Lisle, Lt, By, Durham L I, off leave, to Poona.

JULY 3.

Mitchell, Vety Surgn, By, A V D, on leave, to Poona.
Graham, Capt, By 2nd Mid Regt, on leave, to Kamptee.
Cunningham, Col, By District Staff, on duty, to Mhow.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS
REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut-Col. the Hon L H Bayley, Commandant, Bo. Vol. R. Corps.

Bombay, 4th July, 1889.

1. There will be a match between a team of Volunteers and eight Sergeants, 2nd Gloster Regiment, on Saturday, the 6th inst, at 3 o'clock p.m., on the Colaba Range.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

The following order is notified :—

2. The carbines are now ready for re-issue. Members will please apply at once.

By Order,
(Sd.) R. A. WILLIS, Captain,
and Actlng Adjutant, B. V. R. Corps.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 2nd July, 1889.

Mean of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·691
Temperature of the Air	84·3
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78·9
Dew Point	77·1
Relative humidity of Air	792
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10).	5·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a. m., next day).....	87·8
Minimum do. do (read at 8 a.m.)	83·2
General Directions of Wind.*.....	SW, WSW, SW, SSW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	189
Fall of Rain.....	0·00
Total fall during month	0·01
,, year	20·57
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 3rd July ..	0·05

* From midnight to midnight.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY, NIGHT, JULY 2.

10 p.m.	81·8

WEDNESDAY, JULY 3.

6 a.m.	79·6
10 a.m.	84·1
2 p.m.	84·1
4 p.m.	83·0

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

BIRTHS.

LINDSLEY—June 22, at Mount View, Hubli, the wife of G W Lindsley, S M Railway, of a son.
PICKEN—June 21, at Giridih, the wife of David Picken, E I R Collieries of a son.
SWETENHAM—June 25, at Bareilly, the wife of Lieut-Colonel R S Swetenham, 37th P I, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BERNARD—WHITE—June 23, at St Mary's, Benares, by Rev H C Spring, M A, James Henry, eldest son of Sir Charles Bernard, K C S I, to Mabel Milton, youngest daughter of Robert Faulder White.
TEMPLETON—SHERIDAN—June 29, at the Roman Catholic Cathedral, Madras, by the Rev M O'Carroll, Military Chaplain, Arthur N Templeton, of Calcutta, to Mary Frances, eldest daughter of the late Conductor Francis Sheridan, of the Ordnance Department.

DEATHS.

ABRAHAM—June 27, at Bangalore, Mrs C V Abraham, widow of the late Mr Francis Abraham, of Bellary, aged 73 years.
BARLOW—June 26, at Changla Gali, Murree Hills, Ada, the wife of Major J A Barlow, Manchester Regiment, D A A G for Musketry.
LITTLE—June 17, at Cheroghea, Akyab, Thomas Little, Miller and Engineer to Messrs. Bulloch Brothers' Rice Mill, aged 38 years and 9 months.
VIBART—June 16, at Dalhousie, Emily Francis, the wife of Colonel E Vibart, 15th Bengal Cavalry, from injuries received by her horse falling with her down an embankment, aged 41 years.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, JULY 4, 1889.

THE long foreseen but hitherto deferred discussion of the principle on which provision shall be made by Parliament for the second generation of Her Majesty's family will arise on the motion of which Mr. W. H. Smith has given notice, that suitable provision be made out of the Consolidated Fund for His Royal Highness Prince Albert Victor, whose marriage is in contemplation, and the Princess Louise of Wales, whose betrothal to the Earl of Fife was announced last week. Her Majesty has sent messages to Parliament asking that due provision shall be made. Mr. Labouchere has given notice that he will oppose any grant being made. The ground for this opposition will doubtless be that when in 1885 provision of £6,000 a year was voted on the marriage of Princess Beatrice to Prince Henry of Battenberg, the House of Commons informed the Government that no further increase to the Civil List would be asked for until the principle on which provision should be made for members of the Royal family was agreed to by a committee of both Houses on which the two political parties should be represented. This undertaking has been often spoken of since, and questions have been asked as to the reasons for deferring the appointment of the proposed committee. Mr. Bradlaugh maintained that a pledge had been given by the Government to Parliament on the part of the Royal family, and he urged that the pledge should be fulfilled without unnecessary delay. The Conservative Government admitted that a tacit understanding had been arrived at, but denied that any pledge had been given. It has hitherto been understood that the delay in asking Parliament for a provision for Prince Albert Victor on his coming of age, was due to the uncertainty prevailing as to the interpretation which Parliament might give to the principle which it is desirable to lay down and define. Mr. Labouchere is the acknowledged leader of the Radical wing of the Liberal party. That he will have the support of Mr. Gladstone and the bulk of the party on this occasion is more than doubtful ; but a good deal will, no doubt, be said as to the necessity of arriving at an understanding which will prevent the repetition of unpleasant discussions on the subject of the Civil List whenever provision has to be made for Her Majesty's grandchildren.

THE Robin Hood of the Central Provinces comes into evidence in India just as providentially as the big gooseberry and the abnormal egg at home. It would be a terrible misdemeanour, if not a crime, to say of Tantia Bhil, as was said of a certain Mrs. Harris, that there is no such person. But true it is that he is—unofficially—made responsible for more misdoings than can officially be laid against him. The last story of him was that while playing the barber to a Jemadar who bragged of what he would do if he met with Tantia, he cut off the Jemadar's nose and left him lamenting that he had ever seen Tantia. But the version of the incident contained in the Police Administration Report is vastly different in its details, and not nearly so dramatic. The Jemadar was a sepoy—a wretched constable Colonel Bowie, the Inspector-General of Police, calls him,—who did not even dare to breathe Tantia's name, much less boast of bearding him, and who happened to be found in a village Tantia's gang had looted. It was not to punish him for vain boastfulness, but to signify supreme contempt for the law that the minion was mutilated. For years Tantia, in the Central Provinces, has been a name to conjure with, and the mention of his name, like the mention of that of Robin Hood's sovereign in Palestine, was sufficient to put an effectual stop to the wailings of children. Two years ago the Inspector-General of Police was led to doubt the existence of Tantia, but in the report to hand yesterday four out of five dacoities in Nimar are duly debited to him, with only the barest resemblance to a saving clause. They are "said" to have been committed by Tantia and his gang. During the year under review Tantia was first heard of on the 27th January, when he is said to have entered a village, Dhankotia, close to the Punassa reserved forest, in the Nimar district, and here his proceedings were most prosaic. The Gowlees were looted of property to the value of Rs. 120—and he left them without perpetrating a single humorous action. The Rs. 120 seems to have sufficed for all his needs until March, when it became necessary to sally forth again, and the village of Bhagon was chosen. As a preliminary the houses of the malguzar and putwari were burnt, and a sum estimated at Rs. 4,672 was then carried away into the reserved forest at Punassa, whence they had previously emerged, and where they had been sheltered and fed by some Gowlees and a forest watcher, whom they now rewarded. Colonel Bowie, the Inspector-General of Police in the Central Provinces, is so fair-dealing that he will give even the devil his due ; and of the next crime laid to Tantia's charge by his local subordinates, he writes : "At Gungli, a village close to the borders of the Holkar's territory, from the descriptions given of the dacoity which occurred here, it appears quite plain to me that it must have been the work of some local bad characters." There is in Tantia's depredations a certain delicacy of touch which places on all his work the stamp of his individuality. On the 8th of May a very serious dacoity was committed at Bishtav, in Holkar's territory, which was unmistakably the work of Tantia, who had augmented his forces by pressing a number of Bhils into his service. The details are not given ; but it appears Holkar's officials acted promptly with the effect that one of the Bhils being arrested he informed on the others, and the greater portion underwent punishment. Reinforcements of police were posted in the locality and Tantia judiciously withdrew. In his next dacoity Tantia seems to have opened out new country—where his fame, but not the dread of his presence, had preceded him. He sent men into Gangradhana to obtain supplies. Villages which have been once favoured with a visit usually comply with such a demand with as great promptitude and as good a grace as is possible in such circumstances. The villagers in this case sent for the police, and an acting head constable and four men mustered. The four men were despatched for reinforcements, and the acting head constable joined the villagers and "kept a watch." Then comes a passage in the report which shows how a military officer, after all, can best describe an engagement. Here it is :—"Morning broke, but no reinforcements had arrived, and as the dacoits (twenty-five in number) began to move about, the head constable, fearing the presence of this party, opened fire upon them. The distance was too great for the fire to be effective, but the dacoits at once fled, leaving behind them nearly all their arms and ammunition and all their cooking utensils." Had the words "and the British sepoy once more proved true to his traditions" been substituted for those which actually conclude the sentence, the description would have been worthy of Mr. Archibald Forbes. The loss of the cooking pots necessitated an incursion into Bhuriasot, where the band collected a new supply and a few trifles in the way of jewellery, with Rs. 300 in coin. The police were soon on the spot, but the dacoits were already off and did not again put themselves in evidence until July, when they went to Padar, in the Betul district, and the people imitated the tactics of Gangradhana and sent for the police. Tantia seems to have been hurt at this, so he looted the village without delay, burnt it, and then having captured the "wretched constable" already referred to, cut off his nose. Since then Tantia's operations have been trivial. The Inspector-General seems to think that his career is almost ended, for those who formerly harboured and assisted him are now foremost in giving aid to the police, and though he fears Tantia will wreak his vengeance on those who opposed him he takes comfort in the energy with which Holkar's officers are working. His position is insecure as compared with what it used to be, says Colonel Bowie, and the prospects of a solution of the Tantia difficulty are more hopeful than they have been for many a day. We trust so, and will congratulate the Inspector-General if his next year's report contains an account of Tantia's defeat and capture as vivid and picturesque as that of the action at Gangradhana.

THE threatened strike of the Bombay street sweepers was carried out yesterday morning in accordance with a resolution arrived at on Tuesday evening. The sweepers of all the wards refused to go to work claiming redress for certain alleged grievances, amongst which the most serious is that their pay is below the level of that of mill hands and other employes in Bombay. The intention to strike was known to the Municipal Executive, and the final resolution passed at a gathering of the malcontents was at once conveyed to them. At 2 o'clock in the morning Mr. Ollivant, the Municipal Commissioner, Dr. Weir, the executive head of the Health Department, and Colonel Wise, the acting Commissioner of Police, drove into the Fort to the Municipal offices to take such measures as might be advisable under the circumstances. It appears that the movement originated in the C and E Wards, the sweepers of the other Wards joining in it somewhat reluctantly. The C Ward comprises Dhobie Talao, Funnuswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, Khumbarwada, Khetwady, and Girgaum. The E Ward extends from Mazagon to Sewri, including both, as well as Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla, 1st Nagpada, and Parel. From six to eight hundred of those on strike assembled in groups yesterday morning on the Esplanade and discussed their grievances. They made their complaints known to municipal officers, and they declared that if they did not get redress they would send a telegram to Her Majesty the Queen-Empress direct. They allege that they are underpaid as compared to other labourers in Bombay, their wages being from Rs. 6 to 9 per mensem, for which they have to labour without any rest on either Sundays or holidays. They also allege that they have to submit to the exactions of the muccadums or gangmasters, to whom they say they have to pay Rs. 15 to be taken into the service, and to make occasional donations of four annas if they wish to escape being reported for neglect of duty. When asked why they paid this money, seeing that they knew that it was against orders, they answered that they knew very well that it was against orders, but all the same they had to pay or they would get into trouble. In this connection it may be mentioned that the sweepers never hesitate to assault and beat a muccadum with whom they are dissatisfied, and that when they desire a more malicious revenge they secretly report to the European inspectors that a particular muccadum has asked for a stated sum, which is to be paid him at a particular place, and in due course he is there caught in the toils. Serious trouble began on Tuesday evening with a sound thrashing administered to an unpopular muccadum. It is difficult to reconcile the theory that they are afraid to refuse bribes to immediate superiors with such effectual methods of defending themselves against zulum. The strike indeed is said to have been precipitated by the refusal of the Health Department to re-employ a patel and his son who had been suspended for bringing a charge of extortion against a sub-inspector, which was not substantiated. There seems no reason to believe that the system of dusturi which generally prevails in Bombay and throughout India has been in any special manner oppressive in respect to the sweepers or that this is the real cause of discontent. They complain not only of being paid less than millhands and others, and that they never get rest on Sundays or holidays, but that being Mhars they are never promoted to be muccadums or inspectors. They are always under the direction of Europeans or Hindus, and they make of this a very serious grievance. A Hindu clerk whose duty it is to take account of fines inflicted and read out the amount of pay due to each man at the end of the month is particularly obnoxious to them, and they yesterday declared that if he were dismissed and the patel and his son re-employed they would return to their work. This modified form of capitulation was, of course, scouted. As the day wore on the strikers relieved their feelings by drinking freely in the liquor shops, and, singularly enough, by purchasing cheap umbrellas to keep off the light rain that occasionally fell. To sweepers when not on strike an umbrella is an unthought of luxury ; it was purchased yesterday in a moment of unwonted idleness, as the coal miners some years ago, when in receipt of unexpectedly high wages, invested in a piano for their wives. It is believed that in the course of a day or two the strike will come to an end, pending the amicable discussion of a readjustment of the rate of wages, which some twenty years ago was indeed somewhat higher than it is now.

THE proposal of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company to construct a new railway connecting Manitoba with the Pacific, of which we received information yesterday through the Central News Agency, is explained by the extraordinary development of the province and the new and important change the Canadian Government is making in the disposal of land in this territory and the north-west. Manitoba is one of the most fertile and productive of the Canadian agricultural provinces ; the surplus grain crop of last year exceeded fifteen million bushels. The Red and Assiniboine rivers run through the territory and are navigable throughout the entire province. Live stock of all descriptions is largely bred and exported, and the new arrangement in the disposal of the land is expected to develope its resources to the utmost. Of these the last mail brought particulars. It is generally known that free grants of 160 acres of land are given to every person who is the sole head of a family and to all male settlers above the age of 18. Such persons have hitherto had the right to pre-empt a further 160 acres adjoining the quarter section they may have taken up as a free grant at a specified price, to be paid at the end of three years. The free grant system is to be discontinued from and after the 1st January next. The value has increased and the demand for available lots is already extensive. Settlers' rights are not to be interfered with, but Manitoba promises to attract a great share of the capital to the country, and the new railway communicating with the seaboard is necessary to furnish a sufficient outlet for produce.

WITH a view to providing for the supply of an efficient service of conveyances between Poona or Watar and Mahableshwar, a new limited liability company is to be formed with Mr. Cooverjee Ardesir, late Government mail contractor, at its head. The object is a laudable one, and efficiently managed such a company could not fail to earn a good dividend.

MR. ALLEN, General Superintendent of Horse Breeding Operations in India, will in future be known as Inspector-General of the Civil Veterinary Department in India.

A HOME paper observes Surgeon Parry, of the Indian Medical Department, says that he once saw the jet black hair of a rebel sepoy turn grey in half-an-hour while he was under examination and half mad with fear. Well, we have all heard of the gentleman who left on his wedding tour with dark hair and returned a month later with hair, beard, and even eyebrows snow-white.

LORD CONNEMARA, even yet better known as the Hon. Robert Bourke, is, says the London correspondent of a Sheffield contemporary, making a first-rate administrator as Governor of Madras. He further writes :—Part of his province, the district known as Ganjam, is now suffering from a double visitation in the shape of famine and cholera. His lordship is now on the spot, personally superintending the efforts which are being made to render relief. On his way to the district, Lord Connemara had a very narrow escape from death. While being driven along a mountain path the driver was thrown from his seat and over a precipice. The carriage fortunately did not follow him.

WHEN the Emperor William goes to Osborne, he will find in the garden, which opens from the carriage drive near the flag tower, a magnificent myrtle, which cannot fail to arrest his attention, as this great shrub was originally a sprig from his mother's wedding bouquet.

No little jealousy (says the Berlin correspondent of the *Standard*) has been aroused here by the ambitious scheme of a great English Colonial Empire in Africa, "to stretch from the Cape to the Nile," attributed to the British African Companies. In consequence of the rumours on this subject, it is understood that Germany and Portugal are both preparing to prevent any encroachment by the English companies on their spheres of interest.

THE rainfall registered at the Vehar lake up to Monday last is 21 inches 07 cents, that at the Tulsi lake being 21 inches 39 cents. The height of water in the Vehar lake on Monday last was 250·30 ft., the height last year being 245·30 ft. The height of water in the Tulsi lake on Monday last was 435·30 ft., the height last year being 4·3 ft.

THE Calcutta carters' strike is at an end : all the men returned to work on Saturday morning ; those who had joined the cart agency having previously burned the tickets given them by the agency and renounced the connection. The ticca gharry-owners are complaining that the scale of fares is not sufficiently liberal. They say that they have to spend more money now than formerly on carriages and horses or they are refused licenses, and there has been no increase of fares ; and a memorial is talked of praying for an alteration of the scale to 12 annas for the first four hours and 8 annas for every subsequent hour. At present a gharry may be hired for five hours for Rs. 2.

AN officer of Royal Engineers has offered to build the chancel of the Garrison Church at Chatham, at a cost of £3,000, and the War Office has accepted the offer.

MR. CUNNINGHAME GRAHAM'S latest pronunciamiento :—"The Liberal Party is the party of money, and the Tories the party of land, and neither will do anything that will interfere with their business."

THE Emperor of China has presented his bride with an immense tiara of gold, with a very lofty cap of Siberian sable, embroidered with rows of pearls, and the feathers of the golden pheasant. Twenty skilled workmen were employed for two months in making the head-dress.

THIS is a story told by the *Philadelphia Ledger* concerning Seattle, the town which has just been wholly destroyed by fire :—"General John Bates, a retired English army officer, stumbled the other day on his son John (who ran away from home seven years ago) as a waiter in a Seattle hotel. The old gentleman took John into a corridor,

TELEGRAMS.

[CENTRAL NEWS TELEGRAMS.]

PROVISION FOR PRINCE ALBERT VICTOR AND THE PRINCESS LOUISE OF WALES.

LONDON, JULY 2.

In the House of Commons this afternoon the Right Hon. W. H. Smith gave notice that at an early date he would move that suitable provision be made out of the Consolidated Fund for T. R. H. Prince Albert Victor and the Princess Louise of Wales, whose betrothal is announced.

THE SHAH AT WINDSOR.

To-day the Shah of Persia received a formal visit from Her Majesty's ministers at Buckingham Palace, and subsequently lunched with Her Majesty at Windsor.

VISIT TO THE GUILDHALL.

LONDON, JULY 3.

The Shah to-day was entertained by the Lord Mayor at the Guildhall. The city was gaily decked with flags and bunting, but the brilliant effect of the scene was marred by the cloudy weather: H. M.'s arrival and departure were witnessed by large and enthusiastic crowds. H. M.'s reception here has been remarkably cordial.

RUSSIAN COMPETITION IN CENTRAL ASIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, JULY 3.

A company has been formed here under Government patronage, the object of which is to compete with the English traders in Central Asia and more especially in Persia and Afghanistan.

DEFEAT OF THE DERVISHES.

HEAVY LOSSES.

CAIRO, JULY 3.

Lieutenant-Colonel Wodehouse, R.A., who left Matuka to oppose the advance of Wad-el-Njumi on the 30th ult., has encountered and routed the dervishes near Acquin. The enemy's loss was 500 killed, the Egyptians 70. Two English officers were among the wounded. One of the dervishes' guns was also captured.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

FRANCE AND THE EGYPTIAN PREFERENCE STOCK.

LONDON, JULY 3.

With reference to the French semi-official Communique regarding the desire of the French Government to resume negotiations for the conversion of the Egyptian Preference Stock, England will only re-open the negotiations if France consents to treat the questions of conversion and evacuation separately.

THE MURDERED DR. MACINERNEY ALIVE AND WELL.

All fears regarding the fate of Doctor MacInerney, who mysteriously disappeared, have been dispelled, as he has turned up alive and well.

ANOINTING OF THE KING OF SERVIA.

BELGRADE, JULY 2.

The King of Servia was formally anointed today at the Monastery of Zitcha. The Russian Minister was the only foreign representative present at the ceremony.

FURTHER INCREASE IN THE CIVIL LIST.

LONDON, JULY 2.

Her Majesty the Queen has sent messages to Parliament asking that provision be made for Their Royal Highnesses the Princess Louise and Prince Albert Victor.

Mr. Labouchere will oppose any grant being made when the matter comes on for discussion in the House of Commons.

THE OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE CRICKET MATCH.

The annual Oxford and Cambridge Cricket Match was finished to-day. The Oxford team in their first innings scored one hundred and five and in their second innings ninety. Cambridge scored three hundred in their first innings, thus winning by an innings and one hundred and five runs.

THE SHAH OF PERSIA.

His Majesty the Shah of Persia paid a visit to Her Majesty the Queen at Windsor Castle to-day.

SPEECH BY THE SHAH OF PERSIA.

LONDON, JULY 3.

His Majesty the Shah of Persia, in replying to an address presented to him by the Mayor of Windsor yesterday, said he sincerely trusted that his visit to England would be attended with good results to Persia. His Majesty further said that he attached the deepest importance to an alliance between the two peoples.

THE RECEPTION OF THE SHAH IN THE CITY.

LONDON, JULY 3, AFTERNOON.

The reception of His Majesty the Shah of Persia by the Lord Mayor and Corporation of the City at the Guildhall to-day was a most brilliant pageant. The entire route from Buckingham Palace to the Guildhall was lined with troops, and the decorations of the houses and public buildings were most profuse. The streets were packed by dense crowds of people, who cheered the royal carriages vociferously.

His Majesty in his reply to the address presented to him by the Corporation said he was greatly impressed with the cordial manner in which he had been received by the people of London and held the friendship, the power, and the industry of England in the highest esteem. His Majesty hoped that his visit would inaugurate a new era between England and Persia.

LORD SALISBURY'S SPEECH AT GUILDHALL.

LONDON, JULY 3, 10-4 P.M.

At the *dejeuner* at the Guildhall, which followed the reception of the Shah of Persia and the presentation to His Majesty of the Freedom of the City, His Majesty, in reply to the speech of the Lord Mayor, in which his health was proposed, thanked His Lordship for the great honour that had been bestowed upon him by the Corporation and also for the hospitality that had been extended to him.

Lord Salisbury in his speech on the occasion said he hoped that Persia would remain prosperous and strong. England, he said, asked for no exclusive privilege for herself in that country, but only the freedom of trade, and urged no friendship which would end in war or agression, but in conquests by enterprise and industry.

DEFEAT OF THE DERVISHES.

CAIRO, JULY 3.

Lieutenant-Colonel Wodehouse, who left Wady Halfa with a force of Egyptian troops to oppose the advance of the Dervishes, has fought an action with them, in which the Dervishes were defeated with a loss of five hundred killed. The loss on the Egyptian side was only seventy.

ALLEGED THEFT BY EUROPEANS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 3.

Two men, named Peddley and Waddle, belonging to Stanley's Troupe, were charged to-day before Major Newnham Smith, the Cantonment Magistrate, with the theft of articles of jewellery, valued at some Rs. 500, from Mr. Hannah's shop. The police found the property near Taplin's bakery. The case is still pending.

THE DISTRESS IN GANJAM.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 3.

The number receiving gratuitous relief in the Ganjam district has now risen from eight thousand to twenty-six thousand.

ALLEGED ILL-TREATMENT OF CAPTAIN HEARSEY BY DR. HALL.

The Government of the North-West Provinces has sanctioned an enquiry into the charges brought against Dr. Hall Superintendent, Allahabad Central Jail, by Captain Hearsey. The charge is that of ill treatment towards Captain Hearsey when he was in jail.

UTILIZATION OF KASHMIR TROOPS.

The Secretary of State has approved of the proposal of the Government of India for utilizing certain portions of the Kashmir troops when reorganized in garrisoning Gilgit.

THE POONA MONSOON RACES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 3.

The first day's racing of the season was very fully attended. The first race was the Welcome Stakes.

Mr. Carr's Talisman, Capt. Hanwell ... 1
Col. Stevens' Rockingham, Mr. Melton.. 2
Maj. Daniels' Young Kushdil, Capt. Phayre ... 3

The second race was the Archer Stakes.

Capt. Kemmis' Shoohab, Capt. Hanwell 1
H. H. Aga Mochool Shah's the Duke, Mr. Edwards ... 2
Col. Stevens' Chambeli, Mr. Melton ... 3

The third race was the Pencillers' Plate.

Capt. Kemmiss' Banker, Capt. Hanwell 1
Mr. Grier's Hocus, Owner ... 2
Mr. Edwards' Cyclone, Owner ... 3

The fourth race was the Hack Stakes.

Mr. Scoone's Swallow, Capt. Hanwell... 1
Mr. Iremongars, Capt. Ross ... 2
Mr. Fraser's Glencoe, Mr. Edwards ... 3

It will be seen that Captain Hanwell won every race.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PORT SAID, JULY 2.

The Hall Line steamer Merton Hall, homeward bound from Bombay, left here this morning.

PENANG, JULY 3.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. N. Co.'s s. s. Electra, from Hongkong, left here for Bombay this afternoon.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 2.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats steady.

Good Fair Dhollera	4⅜
The Manchester Market has been quiet.	
7lbs. Shirtings	5-1⅛
8⅛ „ „	6-3½
40s Mule Twist	0-9
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight	1s. 3 15-16d.
2½ per cent. Consols for account	98⅛
3 per cent. French Rentes	84¼ ex.
4 per cent. Rupee paper	67½
4½ per cent. „	69⅝
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	107¼
Bar Silver	42

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, July 3.—Pressure has fallen slightly in Upper Burma, in the south of the peninsula, and Dera Ismail Khan, and has risen elsewhere. The rise is large in Arakan, Bengal, and along the foot of the Himalayas. The depression over Bengal has commenced filling up and is moving westward, and its centre is now near Hazaribagh. South-easterly winds are re-appearing in the Gangetic plain, and normal moonsoon winds are prevailing generally, except in Konkan, where the wind is southerly. Temperature is excessive in the Punjab, Bombay, the Central Provinces, and Madras, and deficient elsewhere. Rain is general, except in Western Punjab, Sind, Khandeish, Berar, and South Madras. The fall is light on the west coast. There has been good rain in Ganjam.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. cts.	Fort. In. cts.	Esplanade. In. cts.	Colaba. In. cts.
Previously registered ...	18 37	22 37	18 74	20 57
July 2, Tuesday ...	...	...	...	0 0
„ 3, Wednesday...	0 68	0 52	0 54	...
Total...	19 05	22 89	19 28	20 57
Total of corresponding date last year ...	22 21	21 80	21 98	20 44

THE GYMKHANA CRICKET TEAM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Most Bombay cricketers will, I know, agree to the last paragraph of your "Cricket Correspondent's" letter on Bombay cricket in your issue of Tuesday. Opinions may, and must, differ as to the choice of at any rate the last four or five places in the eleven; but on this point there is no doubt that for our big Gymkhana matches the best cricketer and all-round judge of the game should captain the team, and also that that team should be selected by him, and, say, one or two of the other leading cricketers you named and *not* by the "Cricket Committee." Old *head*, are better than young ones, except in the crickets *field*; there we want body in preference to head.—at any rate "head" wont win our match es for us

Mr. E. E. Steel, as your correspondent says, is certainly, on his merits as a cricketer, the best qualified captain here; and if he alone or with the next best pair of cricketers selected the team, we should get our best XI., which would certainly not be the one which played the XXII. last Saturday.—Yours, &c.,

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

MILITARY NEWS.

THE Indian Telegraph Department have adopted a new message form for universal use on field service. Clearness in the matter of direction, and simplicity as regards technical details, have been aimed at with a view to facilitating the work of the soldier-signaller, who naturally has not the experience of the ordinary operator trained in a civil telegraph office. Each sheet is ruled to contain 64 words, so that it can be used for long messages, whether sent by staff officers or by newspaper correspondents. The ordinary telegraph form was found to give rise to confusion and delay when used in field offices, where the clerical staff is always small.

THE CHINA COTTON MARKET.

MR. JAMASJEE'S cotton circular, dated Hongkong 15th June, says:—

We have had a moderately active fortnight; a steady demand from most of the large consuming districts for No. 10s., 12s. and 20s. having been experienced and notwithstanding full supplies these counts maintained their values, whilst a decline of 25 to 50 cents per bale may be noticed in No. 16s., the market closing as under. A moderate business has been put through in superior and suitable threads of No. 20s. at previous rates; medium and common spinnings being difficult to move. No. 16s. show a falling off in the demand and a decline of 25 to 50 cents per bale in special instances; settlements effected during the interval being small. During the first portion of the interval a somewhat large business "to arrive" was effected in Nos. 10s. and 12s. at rather easier rates, and a good many bales changed hands, when telegraphic reports of a fire in the hold of s. s. "Electra" (which has on board the greater portion of these lower counts) and her consequent detention at the Straits, was availed of by speculators to again enter the market and run up the prices of these counts from 25 to 50 cents per bale, which close very firm. Nos. 6s. and 8s. are in fair demand at previous rates. Nos. 14s., and 24s., 22s., 18s. remain unchanged. During the fortnight arrival 8,342 bales, sales 8,633 bales. Shipment to Coast Ports 225 bales; and unsold stock 20,423 bales. Direct Shipment for Japan 1,570 bales and Shanghai 2,587 bales. Latest advices from the Coast Ports report a good steady business in the lower counts at former prices, but the markets in Shanghai and Japan continue very dull with stocks difficult to move even at a reduction in rates.

HOMEWARD NOTES.—I.

(SPECIALLY CONTRIBUTED.)

THE Imperator is true to her name, and rides the water in imperial disregard of wave and wind. We are sailing on summer seas, but there are hours and days when a chance is given her to pitch and toss and make some of us wish that the ruler of the waves, in American phrase, had "ruled them straight." These golden opportunities she throws away, and by the time we part company with her we conclude that a steadier ship never put to sea. Equally satisfactory conclusions were come to on other points. Nowhere could the motto of the monks of Thelema be acted up to with better result. "*Fay ce que voudra*" would be a dangerous declaration of principle on the Crocodile or the Serapis; but we lived for seventeen days under it on the Imperator, and when you have the thermometer rising something under a foot a day, and an atmosphere provokingly near saturation point, well ordered liberty of action makes for comfort. The splendid ship is in hands worthy of her. A crew recruited mainly from amongst the hardy mariners of the Dalmatian Coast reminds us that there are yet littorals in Europe whose seamen can make the lascar a superfluity on European ships. Captain Bechtinger and the staff of officers associated with him are so representative of the diverse elements bound together under the Dual Monarchy that Teuton and Latin, Slav and Magyar, they make up an ethnologic gathering in themselves. But they are, besides, gallant sailors and good men, and it is easy to think highly of a fleet which numbers them amongst its *personnel*.

The days are much alike, but they pass quickly enough. We pick up passengers and gossip as we go along. At Aden a homeward bound trader from Somali land joins us, and has much to tell of sport and trade and intertribal troubles in those regions. We hear of eleven lions having fallen to three guns in six weeks, and resolutions are formed on board that not Guzerat or the Ghats but Somali land shall be the happy hunting ground for next cold weather. This is a letting out of secrets for which our Aden friends will not thank us; but the *Gazette* is the sworn foe of monopolies, and you will take malicious delight in giving *khabhar* to whosoever cares for it. About Somali land affairs in general we hear not a little. You may hear more later on if the proceedings of some of our representatives there do not become a little less Draconian than they have been lately. Meanwhile trade is much brisker than it was. The route to Harrar is unobstructed, and at Harrar itself there is peace and good order, now that Menelek, the representative, *lungo intervallo* of Her late Majesty of Sheba, has displaced the Emir Ali Abdul, whom the Aden authorities installed there four years ago. The French, we also hear, have tried to open a new route to Harrar from the Gulf of Tajourah, but the Somali tribesmen are Conservative, have a prejudice against routes along which water is scarce, and stick to the road which debouches at our port of Zeila. Later on we have an interesting "object lesson" in Somali affairs in the persons of a company of Somali people who come on board at Port Said. They have been tempted by an enterprising German adventurer to accompany him to Europe, where they are to show in the face of Western civilization what a Somali village is like. To that end they are taking with them their wives and little ones, their camels and horses and goats, and a few of the beasts of prey who would eat them up if they could. They seem a singularly happy lot, almost as mild as the Hindu of fiction, and on close acquaintance they become companionable enough. They are carrying with them material for their huts, and we shall see them in Paris later on, encamped somewhere in the Champ de Mars, and Henri Rochefort, who once doubted the existence of the Khroumirs, may find occasion to tell the Parisians from what particular quarter of Paris the Somalis come.

At the entrance to the Canal Egyptian history repeats itself. There once more is some one who "will not let the people go." But the detained people are Turks, and it is the Canal Company who are playing the part of Pharaoh. A large transport has been at anchor off Suez for three days, having on board several hundred Turkish soldiers—some tell us twelve hundred—who have been doing garrison duty at Hodeida and in other of the Yemen fortresses. Their commanding officer suffers from the impecuniosity which is the normal condition of the Sublime Porte, and they await in sublime patience a telegraphic transfer or some other contrivance for paying the five francs a head which is asked of those who conduct soldiers through the Canal. It is a concrete illustration of the bankruptcy of the Great Loan Land which impresses us vastly.

Yet the Canal Company could afford to be pitiful to the sorrows of the Sublime Porte. It is prospering prodigiously, paying this year eighty-nine francs and the odd centimes upon the 500-franc shares, and laying up for itself stores of future prosperity by pushing on the works for the widening of the canal. These are most in progress at the Red Sea End; but there is already, in the large dredging machines actively at work, and in long stretches of canal widened to the stipulated 120 feet, a good deal to show for the four millions sterling which the company have raised for these great improvements. Next year the whole eighty-seven miles will be *en gail*—that is to say, as wide and deep as the present stations, and steamers will pass each other without halting. The improvement will exactly correspond with that which is effected when a single line of railway, worked up and down upon the block system, gives place to a double line. Familiarity with M. de Lessep's great enterprise does not lessen our admiration for it, and there is tacit assent to Rénan's assurance that "The Almighty will forgive him for his audacity in endeavouring to improve upon His creation." The romance of the enterprise has yet to reveal itself. That is for the present hidden behind those unlovely and too practical dredgers, which cost £28,000 apiece, and look so dreadfully unromantic. Later on we shall glide along other canals, on which there are no dredgers, and which yield no one ninety francs a share, but which in their way tell of a struggle with nature and with man not less severe than that which the Grand Old Frenchman waged in the Pelusian desert.

But we see other spots in the Adriatic before we come to the city, which has a prescriptive right to be called the queen of that now placid sea. Wherever we sight land, however, whether in the Adriatic or in the greater sea, we are in view of the dominion of old Venice. Crete and the Morea—whose mountains give us our first sight of snows—were hers; so was the island of Zante upon whose vine-clad uplands, rolling gently down to the steep cliffs which form its coast line, we gaze for an afternoon. So again was Istria, and so, as the Doges told the world when they took the title of Dukes of Venice and Dalmatia, was the greater part of the coast that lies behind the islands that we skirt during the two last days of the voyage. Yet the queenliness of Venice was the queenliness of power, for beauty of situation the crown belongs not to her but to Trieste. The Istrian landscape, soft and gentle, and just far enough off to present itself in a delicious blue atmosphere, becomes more pronounced as the head of the Gulf is reached. The coast line winds in these parts, and in its deep indentations many a charming retreat reveals itself. The distant outline is marked by the Julian Alps, more hidden in snow than in cloud, and the hills that stand round about Trieste constitute a middle distance rich in variety of form and in wealth of colour. Trieste, prosperous and comely in its massive white stone buildings, is extending itself as well as it can upon the suburban hills. Steep though they are, pleasant villas, embowered in gardens and vineyards, are scattered over their sides, and one wonders, in looking upon the fair prospect of land and sea, that Trieste has not gained wider renown long before this as one amongst the beautiful places of the south. For there are points in the picture to which the Bay of Naples itself—if the heresy may be uttered!—must yield the palm. We envy the Triestines their environment of land and sea, we envy them also their horses. Hyde Park itself has little to show that will beat the magnificent horses that "hammer, hammer, hammer, on the hard high road" of Trieste, cruelly paved though it is. But Bombay is making increasingly large acquaintance with Hungarian horseflesh, and you have near at hand some fair samples of the fine breed that make so striking an appearance in the streets of Trieste.

THE PARSEE CRICKET TEAM.

PERHAPS no cricket match excites so much general interest in Bombay as that between the local Gymkhana and the Parsees, and we therefore supplement the information given by our cricket correspondent in a previous issue by an article on Parsee cricket written by one who is in a position to estimate pretty accurately the form of Parsee cricketers. From all accounts the match between these two teams promises to be very keenly contested, for since the exciting finishes of the two matches last year, both sides have been considerably strengthened—the Gymkhana by the addition of fresh blood and the Parsees by the return of their second team from England.

(FROM OUR PARSEE CRICKET CORRESPONDENT.)

The committee which will have to select the representative eleven of the Parsees for the annual match against the Bombay Gymkhana have before them a task of no little difficulty owing to the abundance of good material to select from. In former years the work of selection was rendered difficult by the absence of suitable material, or rather a want of knowledge of the same. Four or five years ago matches between Parsee cricket clubs were few and far between, and there were no facilities for unearthing good talent. Under these circumstances, a few cricketers who had somehow come to the front in former years, monopolized the places in the team, to the exclusion of several sterling cricketers, who only wanted an opportunity to shine forth. The visit of the first team of Parsee cricketers to England made a complete change in this state of things. The first feeling was one of dispair. With fifteen of their best men gone, how were they to put a team in the field that would not excite ridicule. And there seemed to be every reason for that fear. For during the previous two years, the Parsees, putting forth their so-called full strength, had suffered crushing defeats. But the rising generation was not to be denied. The youngsters believed in themselves, and a team, consisting mostly of schoolboys and young collegians, went forth bravely to do battle for the community. Up to that year the Gymkhana had given the Parsee match the importance of a two days' fixture, but the new arrangement substituted two matches of a single day each. How, to the unbounded delight of the ring of schoolboys, this team, whose rashness first excited ridicule, achieved two victories by very narrow majorities, is well known in the history of Parsee cricket. The visit of the first Parsee team to England had evidently done much good, but in quite a different manner to the one expected. It definitely proved that young blood and enthusiasm were the main elements of success; it unearthed fresh talent and definitely shelved the fossils who monopolized all the good things of the cricket world. Public opinion became a force in cricket and a general stimulus was given to the game. Like the proverbial French drummer-boy who carried a marshall's baton in his knapsack, every young cricketer was fired with the hope of some day earning a place in the eleven on his own merits and becoming a Pavri, a Gagrat, a Mody, or a Kanga, and on getting out of bed finding himself famous in the Parsee cricket world. A marked improvement was noticeable in the second team that went to England. During their absence, thanks to Gagrat and Kanga in the batting line and Mody and Bharucha in the bowling, the Parsees, when opposed to the Gymkhana, made so creditable a show that it took both friends and foes by surprise; so much so, that on many sides the opinion was expressed that the team that did battle for the community here in Bombay would prove more than a match for the one that visited England. This year, with both teams to select from, the task of choosing and picking from amongst them is rendered extremely difficult. If Mr. Cooper, the best bat in the English team, were present in Bombay, he would have been a valuable acquisition, as besides being a fine bat, he is the best wicket-keeper we have, but he is at present studying in England and gaining fresh cricket experience likely to be useful in future years.

Now, going on to the work of selection on the lines laid down by Mr. A. G. Steel, we must first select our fast bowler. For this place there are several candidates, including Pavri, Mody, Tapia, Writer, Mathliwala, and one or two others, but the real choice lies between the first two. Seeing that the first, Pavri, performed very well in England last year, taking 170 wickets for an average of 11 runs a wicket, against teams that certainly were not much inferior to the usual run of Bombay Gymkhana teams, he must be given the preference over the second, who, in spite of his success last year, is comparatively an untried man. Besides, the experience gained by the former tells greatly in his favour, the only drawback being that he is too fond of "head balls" that don't always come off. Our second choice must be that of a good left-hand bowler, and there can be no two opinions on the subject, as Bharucha is pre-eminently adapted for this place. The third place, that of a good medium pace bowler, is harder to fill. Of the men who have had anything like trial, Billimoria, Wadia, and Reporter are the only likely ones, but none of them are to be counted on as anything better than change bowlers. As we have already a fine medium pace bowler in Bharucha, we feel inclined to have two fast bowlers and give this place to Mody, who always keeps up a good length and is hardly ever off the stumps, as was patent last season. The struggle for the fourth place—that of a slow bowler—is between M. Kanga and Pandole. Both these men formed part of last year's team to England. As the latter had a shade the better average and can break well from both sides, the place must be given to him, especially as he is right-handed to the other's left. For the fifth place we must find the best wicket-keeper to be had. And this is D. Kanga, who is worthy of a place in the team for his batting alone. Having finished with the attacking force, we must select the men for the defence, and find the four best batsmen we can get. The first name that suggests itself is of course Gagrat's. Very few will have forgotten the stand he and D. Kanga made last year when they put on 117 runs for the fourth wicket in the first match against the Gymkhana. A consistent performer, strong in defence, and able to hit all round, he is besides an underhand bowler of no mean order, who two seasons ago earned the nickname of the "Demon Grub," owing to his having taken five Gymkhana wickets in six balls—an ideal field with a neat pick-up, quick return, and the safest pair of hands to be seen on the whole Esplanade. Dubash, who batted so well last year in England, is the right man for the seventh place. Billimoria, a neat run-getting bat, a good field with the straightest of returns, is well qualified for the eighth place. Patel, with his stone-wall defence, ranks as one of the best four batsmen, especially as this season he has changed his heavy style for more vigour. In practice he is one of the most punishing bats we have seen amongst Parsees, but in a match he is a changed man, giving too much importance to not being clean bowled, as if the fate of the National Congress depended upon it. Two more places now remain to be filled up. The tenth place we give unhesitatingly to M. Kanga, a good all-round man, much improved as a bat since his return from England; in fact, it would be hard to choose between him and Billimoria in that respect. He is besides, as mentioned above, a good left-hand slow bowler and a reliable field. For the last place in the team we have several candidates of about equal merit. Bapasola, a hard-hitting bat, likely to run up a score very rapidly, a good thrower and fine catch, is our choice. Failing him, we would be inclined to choose between Doctor, Wadia, and P. Kanga, all fine bats and good fields, and the last two able to bowl. Kanga is at present out of form through illness, and, however good the others are, we would prefer one who is likely to put some life into the game and score fast in an emergency. We have now a team good alike in bowling, batting, and fielding, with seven reliable batsmen, two fast-scoring ones in Bapasola and Mody, and two weak ones in Bharucha and Pandole; six excellent bowlers, *i.e.*, Gagrat and M. Kanga, besides the four first choices, and at least three good change bowlers, and, except Bharucha and Pandole, not a weak place in the field, with some exceptionally good men in that department. Our team is as follows in the order selected:—Pavri, Bharucha, Mody, Pandole, D. Kanga, Gagrat, Dubash, Billimoria, Patel, M. Kanga, and Bapasola, including six of last year's Bombay team and five of the English team. In selecting this team we have taken into consideration the strength of the team opposed to it. The Gymkhana team is professedly weak in bowling and strong in batting; under these circumstances we have made the attack our principal care. But if the Gymkhana could bring into requisition a fast bowler, like Holland, for instance, some change would have to be made, and we would be inclined to give Pandole's place in the list of bowlers to M. Kanga and giving his place to Doctor or Wadia.

GYMKHANA CRICKET.

MR. STEEL'S *VS.* MR. GOULD'S TEAM.

THE members of the Bombay Gymkhana engaged in a friendly game amongst themselves yesterday afternoon, the two teams being selected by Messrs. Steel and Gould. The ground was heavy for batting, which accounted for the somewhat slow scoring; and the bowling being very good, the batsmen were seldom tempted to hit out, although the score-sheet showed a few good boundary hits.

Mr. Steel, winning the toss, elected to bat first, and at a quarter-past two the game began, E. E. Steel and B. I. Fyfe first facing the bowling of Sangster and Wilkins. Runs came very slowly at first, the two bowlers being dead on the wicket; still it looked as if Steel was going to make a good score, for, playing carefully, he managed to get some balls away beautifully, and out of thirteen had two boundary hits, the record being a nicely planted hit to square leg. Meanwhile Fyfe was also playing a steady bat, but he was unlucky; and when the score stood at 18, he was bowled by Wilkins with only 3 to his credit. The next three wickets fell in an alarmingly quick manner. Cunningham skied a ball, which, however, was not an easy catch, but Bateson held it cleverly, and two wickets went down for 22. Then Steel unfortunately tipped a ball over to slip off the shoulder of his bat, and Brooks seizing the opportunity given him, the batsman had to retire, three wickets being lost for only 23. J. Johnston was now in along with A. B. Stopford. The latter only got one opportunity to hit out, and managed to send one to the boundary, while Johnston put on a few small hits, and the score was brought up to 33 ere Stopford was dismissed by a catch by Gould off Sangster. Partnered by General Budgen, Johnston settled down to better work. He played a pretty straight bat, and although several changes in bowling were tried he exhibited some nice cutting all to good effect. One of his best was a heavy cut cleverly placed between the fielders, which reached the tent and counted 4. This seemed to encourage the General, who had been playing, though steadily yet without any effect, for he hit two 2's in immediate succession. The total of 6 was soon after this telegraphed, but still the partnership continued, both batsmen playing well together until the General fell before a ball delivered by Sangster (5 for 72). Four runs more being added, the sixth wicket fell, and then Johnston being faced by H. P. Cobbold, matters grew a little more lively, maiden overs not occurring with such frequency as in the earlier portion of the game. 90 and 100 were signalled, during which time a few more changes in bowling were tried without effect, until Jervois was put on to bowl for a second time, and Johnston was caught at the wicket, having made, in a really excellent display of cricket, the score of 41 runs, out of which he had two boundary hits four 3's, five 2's, and singles (7 for 108). Seven more runs having been added, of which the new comer, Froom, had 5, and the eighth wicket fell, Cobbold skying a ball off Jervois into Glazebrooke's hands. The next wicket did not add much, Nixon being stumped ere he had an opportunity of scoring, and the Rev. Mr. Hall, who followed, was clean bowled by Sangster, after making a vigorous attempt to score, although he managed in cricketing parlance to "crack his egg" on the first stroke (10 for 117). The last comer, Douglas, opened well by driving Sangster to the boundary for 4. Froom also got a leg hit to the boundary off Creagh, who was tried for two overs, which helped materially to raise the score for the last wicket. In fact, the two made a very fair stand together, Froom especially being in excellent form, and showing more splendid cutting. In the end Douglas gave Creagh an easy chance, which was taken, and the innings terminated for the very fair total of 136. Taking all things into consideration, Mr. Steel's team batted very well, and many more runs might have been made had the batsman tried strenuously; but being only a friendly game they did not seem to exert themselves so greatly as if playing a match against a visiting club.

Mr. Gould opened his own team's innings himself, with Mr. Sangster for a partner. The latter drew first blood off Steel, getting a square leg hit for two, and then off O'Shea's bowling, taking one of the prettiest boundary hits of the afternoon. It was beautifully played, low, and admirably placed. Mr. Gould played more slowly, and after hitting five singles was unfortunate enough to get stumped, and the honorary secretary gave place to the captain, Baxter (1 for 11). The captain opened by punishing O'Shea to the boundary with a leg hit, but after that he allowed Sangster to have it all his own way for a time till the new bowler from Lancashire gave him some rather ticklish balls to play, but Sangster getting his eye in to the bowling punished him rather severely, and drove him to the boundary more than once, and ere the captain scored again, raised the total to 30. Captain Baxter then, facing Steel first, gave a difficult chance to long field off, which, however, was not taken, but the next ball he returned to the bowler and was smartly held (2 for 31). Sangster did not remain long at the wickets after this, being cleverly stumped by Cunningham, and he retired with 26 to his credit, every run of which was got by capital play. It was through Steel's tricky bowling that all the wickets had fallen up till this time, and Dr. Field, the fourth bat of the team, also succumbed very easily to him after adding only 4 to the total (4 for 50). A heavy shower of rain then coming on, and it being close on six o'clock, it was decided to close the game for the evening. The following are the scores:—

MR. E. S. STEEL'S TEAM.

E S Steel, c Brooks, b Sangster	13
B O Fyfe, b Wilkins	3
R H Cunningham, c Bateson, b Wilkins	2
J Johnston, c Gould, b Jervoise	41
Major A B Stopford, c Gould, b Sangster.	4
General W T Budgen, b Sangster	12
H C Wright, c Gould, b Sangster	3
H P Cobbold, c Glazebrook, b Jervoise	18
A R Froom, not out	15
C E Nixon, st Gould, b Jervoise	0
Rev. E S Hall, b Sangster	1
W S Douglas, c Creagh, b Wilkins	8
Extras	16
Total	136

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	Balls.	Maidens.	Runs.	Wkts
A B Sangster	125	11	45	5
J S Wilkins	120	10	49	3
Bateson	40	4	10	0
Jervoise	35	0	21	3
Creagh	10	1	4	0

MR. GOULD'S TEAM.

A P Gould, st Cunningham, b Steel	5
A B Sangster, st Cunningham, b Steel	26
Captain Baxter, c and b Steel	5
L R W Forrest, not out	9
Dr Field, b Steel	4
A D Creagh, J A Bateson, N S Glazebrook, A J Brooks, H S Read, Captain Jervoise, Dr. Wilkins	to bat
Extra	1
Total	50

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	Balls	Maidens	Runs	Wkts
E S Steel	55	1	31	4
Johnston	35	3	10	0
Froone	15	0	8	0

SURAT FIRE RELIEF FUND.

WE are informed that a further remittance of Rs. 2,200 has been received from the Calcutta Committee of the Surat Fire Relief Fund, including therein a payment of rupees 551 handed to the Committee by Mr. Jamsetjee Framjee Madon, proprietor of the Parsee Theatrical Company there, being the gross receipt of the performance on 22nd last by the company in aid of the Fund. In paying the said amount, Mr. Madon requested that Rs. 200 of the said proceeds be appropriated for the special benefit of the Parsee sufferers at Surat. The said amount of Rs. 200, out of Rs. 2,200 now received, will therefore be placed by Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit at the disposal of Dr. Byramjee Pestonjee of Surat, for distribution amongst the poorest Parsee sufferers as he may think fit.

STRIKE OF STREET SWEEPERS IN BOMBAY.

A RUMOUR was spread abroad on Tuesday that the Municipal street sweepers meditated striking for an increase of wages. That such a story created some excitement could not be wondered at, for it meant a very serious inconvenience to the inhabitants, remembering the state the city was brought to through the strike of halalkores some twenty-five years ago. Tuesday's rumour was, however, contradicted, although from the discontented murmurings that were heard, and considering the stubborn and independent natures of that class of workmen, it was not considered the affair would blow over without some show of fight; and so it came to pass. Yesterday morning, at four o'clock, they threw down their brushes and refused to do any more work. When a body of men strike for a rise of pay, they usually make a representation to their employers, setting forth their grievances, and showing why in their opinion they should be allowed more money. Not so with our independent street sweepers. They simply leave their work, fold their arms, and leave their employers to come to their terms if they will. They certainly sent a message to the Municipal Commissioner apprising him of the position they had taken up, and he replied advising them to go on with their work, and their demands would be considered. But they squatted in groups on the Maidan, determined to wait there until the Municipal Commissioner would come to them prepared to accede to their demands. But small pay, which is at present Rs. 8 a month, and which they want raised to Rs. 13, is not the only grievance they complain of. They lay a very serious charge on the heads of the muccadums, who when drawing their pay demand as a perquisite twelve annas from each man. They say also that before they can get employment a premium of fifteen rupees is demanded, and so much is cut off each month's pay until that sum is paid up. These are grievances which they demand shall be removed. Again, when a yoke is broken, whether by carelessness of the driver or through the leather being old and worn, it matters not; no inquiry is made, but a heavy fine imposed on the spot, and sometimes they are even dismissed. They likewise complain of the long hours. Two trips to Mahaluxmi with sweepings in one day are enough, they say, and they are compelled to make four, which occupies them from four in the morning till a late hour at night. These are grievances which certainly require to be looked into, and remedied if they are so bad as the men, in their excitement, alleged on the Maidan yesterday. Yesterday morning the sweepers assembled on the Maidan to the number of a thousand at least, waiting for an answer to their demands. They were excited and for a time a heated debate went on. At the strike of 1874, labourers of the necessary calling were brought down to Bombay and paid at the rate of Rs. 13 a month. Our present sweepers, irritated by their other grievances, demanded that their wages, now at Rs. 8, be increased by Rs. 5, and so made Rs. 13; but some argued that Rs. 12 would be sufficient, and that if they got so much, they must be contented. Hence the cause of the debate, which was excitedly argued in various groups all over the maidan.

THE STRIKERS INTERVIEWED.

Going up to one of the largest groups our representative asked for the story of their grievances. One who seemed to be their appointed spokesman, answered him to the following effect:—

We get only Rs. 8 at present, and want Rs. 13. When we are engaged as sweepers the inspector and muccadum of the section to which we are posted, demand Rs. 15 from us, and if we do not pay, they get us into trouble by making false charges against us. We get no holidays at present, which is very unjust, for we require holidays on our principal festivals, such as Narel Poonum, Ganesh Gowri, Dassera, Diwali, and Simga. Although our pay is only Rs. 8 per month, or about as 4 per diem, we are cut 12 annas when we stay at home for a day, even when we fall sick through exposure when doing our work, which is of a very unhealthy description. We have to collect all the rubbish in the town and cart it away to the Flats at Mahaluxmi. Every month, when we go to draw our pay, the muccadum insists on taking eight or twelve annas, and when we complain, he threatens to dismiss us. We are poor people and cannot say anything to him. Food is very dear now, we can only get 3 pailies of rice for a rupee; and how can a man with five or six children live on the miserable pay we get when all this money is deducted from us? Then, again, we are very unjustly treated in another matter, for when we cart away the rubbish and a yoke happens to break, we are fined Rs. 2-8 without any enquiry being made as to whether it was through carelessness or whether the yoke itself was old or rotten. We are too poor to help the Municipality to purchase new carts. It comes to that, for most of the carts are very old, and when they break down we are asked to pay for the damages. We are quite willing to pay for any damages to carts if it is proved that they are caused through our own fault. Enquiries should always be made before we

sage was not delivered as quickly as it ought to have been. Whether this message was acted on or not cannot be ascertained, but no policemen appeared on the scene, nor was their presence necessary, for the strikers were throughout perfectly docile, and, in fact, were rather scared than otherwise. At six o'clock the excitement among the men was intense, for they had heard that Dr. Weir, Health Officer, had been deputed to offer terms to them, and although, at the time, they were cold, wet, and hungry with their twenty-four hours' fast, they still had some faint hope that they would come well out of the business. A heavy shower of rain now began to fall, and the strikers rushed to the trees on the skirts of the plain for shelter. They were protected from the wet there for a very short time, however, and then began to pour into the verandahs of the Elphinstone School for shelter, where they were not allowed to remain for long, as the custodians of that institution turned them out. The appearance of the poor people was wretched in the extreme. The few rags they had on were drenched and clung to their lean frames. They had at last to give in, and began to leave the ground in small groups, till at seven o'clock they had all gone away, some to friends' houses and some into the native town, to purchase provisions.

THE OTHER SIDE.

When the Municipal Commissioner became aware of the strike, he sent word to the men to turn to work, and intimated that all their grievances would be enquired into. This the men refused to do, and wanted the Commissioner to go and see them on the *maidan*. The Municipal authorities say that the strike was organised by few Municipal employes who have been reduced for breach of departmental rules, and that the great body of the men, if left to themselves, would be only too glad to resume work. Had the Commissioner gone to see the strikers on the plain it would have shown that they thought they could make no stand against them, and that in consequence they would not only hold out themselves, but would inspire other Municipal employes to resort to the same tactics whenever they wanted an increase of pay. So the Municipal Commissioner, although not far from the place of meeting of the malcontents, did not appear before them. Several messages were sent to the men telling them to return to work and state their grievances in a constitutional manner. The last message was to the effect that if the men did not turn to work this morning, they would be dismissed. The Municipal Commissioner is confident that he will be able to proceed with the work with the few men he has in reserve for a few days, when he will get men from up-country to carry on the duties. Although the men dispersed without coming to any decision, it is not at all unlikely that they will all be found at work to-day.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

THE usual weekly meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee was held at the Municipal Offices yesterday, when the following gentlemen were present :—Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee (in the chair), Colonel Merewether, Dr. Blaney, Dr. Cowasjee, Messrs. Kabrajee, J. U. Yajnik, Fazulbhoy Visram, Carrol, Shroff, and Moolji Bhowanidass.

FIRE RETURNS.

The Committee considered memorandum No. 5648, dated 27th ultimo, from the Commissioner forwarding return of fires as required under section 364 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act III of 1888.

Mr. Kabrajee in connection with the fire at Don Tad Street, when a house and property of the value of Rs. 57,950 was destroyed, remarked that full particulars should be given as to the time the fire occurred, and at the time the first fire engine began to play. He said that it used to be the practice to have this information given, and he would be glad if they reverted to that practice.

On the motion of Mr. Kabrajee, it was resolved "that the Municipal Commissioner be asked to furnish the Standing Committee with the desired information as to the supply of water at the fire. That in the opinion of the Committee a column should be shown of the time at which the water was turned on and supplied."

A DRINKING FOUNTAIN.

On the motion of Mr. K. M. Shroff, it was resolved that the Corporation be recommended to grant permission, on behalf of a Parsee lady, to build a fountain or a cattle trough on a piece of Municipal ground at the junction of Sewree Road and Parel Tank Road, shown in red colour on the plan, accompanying the Commissioner's letter No. 5960, dated 2nd instant, and marked A, such trough after completion vesting in the Corporation for the gratuitous use of the inhabitants under section 296 of the Municipal Act III. of 1888."

VEHAR AND TULSI WATER.

A letter from Mr. T. Weir reporting that during May the quality of water from Vehar and Tulsi was not good, the amount of albuminoid ammonia rising to ·22 and ·23 per million.

Dr. Blaney said he would take that opportunity of drawing attention to a matter connected with the proposition he was required to put before the Corporation on Monday. He said that in that proposition the words "there must be at least equally good reason for filtering the whole of the Tulsi water which is more impure." He said that by inserting those words they brought in a question which might cause a great deal of discussion when the mud ran down the fresh bank of the gathering ground of Tulsi, it caused a very great deal of deposit in the water and the mud made it red in colour. And, as the men had been working in the water, it must have been impure; but exactly the same thing had occurred at Vehar at first, but when the sides became set and covered with turf the water became pure.

The Committee, after transacting some other business, adjourned.

CHRONIC MALARIA.

MALARIAL troubles are of a diverse and often perplexing nature, for they assume such a variety of phases that their nature sometimes escapes noticef Chronic malaria becomes, then, a disease sometimes masked with an obstinate type of dyspepsia, a chronic diarrhœa, a nervous affection, such as neuralgia. It is quite clear that in any case where the apparent trouble alone is treated little or no good will be accomplished, and for a cure to be effected the malaria itself must be treated.

A gentleman troubled with dyspepsia, and in failing health, left Washington for the Continent. He was taken ill in London, after a stay of some weeks in England and abroad, with sore throat, accompanied by loss of appetite, aching bones, and an enlarged spleen. He was given five one-grain calomel tabloids, and a two-grain quinine-bisulphate tabloid every two hours, and in thirty-six hours his dyspepsia, sore throat, and all the rest had disappeared. The advantage of giving the form of quinine referred to is that it is soluble in ten parts of water, whereas that in common use is only soluble in 700 parts, and much of what is given may be wasted.

Arsenic is an agent of no mean value in malaria, but should be taken in small doses continuously. One drop of Fowler's solution after each meal in a wine-glass of water will do well, but should occasionally be supplemented with the quinine.

Eucalyptia is an agent which has cured hundreds of cases when other remedies failed.

In nearly all malarial affections acids do good, and a very excellent procedure is to take a glass of lemonade some time before breakfast in the morning. It should not be so sour as to set the teeth on edge.

When there is a deranged liver from the "fever" contracted years ago in India, the one agent that will do more good than any other is chloride of ammonium. Two five-grained tabloids should be taken thrice daily with a glass of water. This will also relieve, in thirty-grain doses, malarial neuralgia; in fact, it is our best remedy for this complaint generally.

Good food and nourishment are indispensable, but of no avail without the specifics mentioned. Beef and iron wine (Burroughs) are of special use in malarial anæmia, when the face is pale and wan.—"*Health*," London

A DRY dock of enormous proportions is at present being made in this country for Zarate, near Buenos Ayres. It is designed for the purpose of dry-docking and floating vessels of 5,000 tons weight; and is to be constructed in such a way that it may afterwards be readily adapted, if necessary, to accommodate craft of twice that weight. The dock is expected to be extremely rapid in its action, and capable of being filled with water in less time than any other dock in the world. It will be the largest and most powerful of its class in the whole of the new world.

TWILL LINING FOR SHIRTS.—A new material specially suitable for Shirts for DISTRICT use and rough wear. It has the absorbent property of Flannel with the softness of Cotton. Samples on application o the ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore.

A MISCARRIAGE OF JUSTICE.

"H. A. G." sends the following to the *Civil and Military Gazette* :—

I was District Engineer in the N.-W. P., and I was driving back along one of my roads towards the head-quarter station when I was hailed with cries of "Dohai! sahib, dohai!" by a native under a roadside tree, who was certainly in evil plight. His *pagri* lay in the dust, and his bare pate showed a bump or two that would have bothered a phrenologist. His jacket was much crumpled, and one sleeve being rent up to the shoulder allowed me to see that the arm was a good deal bruised, and scored with heavy wounds, some of which were bleeding freely. His whole attire, indeed, was freshly stained with blood. By his side stood a ragged pony carrying a couple of bundles and a folded razai. He was a bania, travelling on business from his home, and he had come upon two men—one, he said, was a baboo, and the other he took to be his servant—resting by the roadside. They invited him to dismount and allow one of them to ride the pony. He refused, and was then dragged to the ground and held by the man, while the master belaboured him with a lathi, until my approach warned them to desist. "There they go, sahib,"—and he pointed to two men now about half a mile off on the road. I drove after them, perceiving which they left the road and took cover in some high Indian-corn. However, I easily captured them, and insisted on their accompanying me back to where the bania was still standing. "They are the men," he cried: "that's the fellow who held me, and this the one who beat me."

Then ensued a trio of *galli*, and it was some time before I could hear their version of the story. They were perfectly innocent. As for their hiding from me in the *khet*, why should they desire to hide? They were hungry, and had left the road merely to cut a cob of Indian-corn. That was all. I scribbled a pencil note on a leaf out of my pocket-book to the Tahsildar of Daryapore, and charged my orderly, a grim old Pathan, to accompany the whole party as far as the tahsil. Thereupon the humbler-looking of the two men, whom I took to be the servant of the other, and who carried a bundle on a stout stick over his shoulder, put on an air of utter astonishment. "Do you mean," said he, "to run me in too?" "Certainly," I replied. He pondered a moment and then made me a handsome offer. "Why should the sahib and his chaprassi be put to any trouble? See here, I am myself a police constable. I am going on furlough, and here in this bundle is my uniform. Let the sahib give the order and I will put on my *wurdi*, and will myself run in this other man before the Tahsildar. If I fail, let the sahib do to me what he pleases, even to cutting my name from the police," I declined his offer, and my man marched the party off.

Three days later I was engaged in my office when in rushed my bania friend, dashed his *pagri* on the floor at my feet, and kneeling down laid his forehead on it. "Dohai! sahib, dohai!" "What's the matter now?" I asked. "Sahib, I have escaped, and fled to you." "Escaped?" said I: "Why, and from where?" "Gharibparwar, on arriving at the tahsil, as soon as your *sipahi* departed, I was clapped into the *kavalat*. Early this morning, being allowed out for a moment, I escaped and am come here." "And the others?" I asked. "The servant, or policeman, is gone, I don't know were. But the baboo is still at the tahsil. He is a friend of the Tahsildar's, and sits with him all day long on a charpoy in the courtyard." I took my friend across the road to the District Superintendent of Police, who ordered an enquiry, and promised to let me know the result. In the course of a fortnight I received a note from him informing me that the bania's assault case would be tried the next day in the Native Magistrate's Court. Thither accordingly I went, meaning to watch the case, but at the door of the court met the bania, who told me the case had been already heard and his complaint dismissed. I bid him wait for me till I could learn particulars, and proceeded to interview my friend the magistrate. He assured me he had gone minutely into the case, knowing my interest in it, but the defence was complete. The bania's evidence was straightforward enough, but he could produce no actual witness of the assault. On the other hand, his story was discredited by the certificate of the Civil Surgeon, who had examined the complainant and declared that the scars on his arm were the result of boils, and could not possibly have been caused by blows with a lathi. The boils had been recent, and were sufficient to account for the blood-stains on his clothing. There was no doubt, the magistrate went on to say, that the charge was a trumped-up one, and of a very common kind, either to extort money or to gratify some grudge. I confess I began to feel exceedingly small. My faith in the bania was more than shaken.

"You scoundrel," said I to him in the verandah of the court, "what do you mean by telling me a pack of lies?" "Sahib," he said, "I have told you nothing but truth." "Didn't you tell me that the wounds on your arm were from a lathi? And the Doctor sahib says they are the marks of boils." "How can the Doctor sahib say that," said the man, "without seeing me?" "Who then did see you," I asked, "and who examined you at the hospital this morning?" "It was the baboo himself," he cried, "the very man who beat me. He is a Kala Dakdar in the hospital and a small-poxwala (meaning, I suppose, a vaccinator). He examined my arms and wrote a *chithi* in English which perhaps the Doctor sahib signed. *Ram* knows what lies he told the Doctor sahib."

Here was another upset. I bade him come with me at once to the Collector, who would see justice done. Thereupon a repetition of the *payri* business. Clasping my feet, he implored me to let him go. "I have lost my pony, and my razai, and my bundles containing fifteen rupees' worth of other property. They took them from me in the tahsil when I was locked up, and I have not seen them since. Let them keep them. I have been detained here three weeks, and made to report myself daily to the police as if I were a *badmash*. For *Ram's* sake, let me go home." Finding me obdurate, he begged at least to be let off for that one day only, and vowed without fail to attend me in the morning. I consented, and that was the last I ever saw of him. He never turned up. Other business occupied all my attention at the time, and I was very soon afterwards ordered elsewhere, so that I had no opportunity of seeing the matter through.

But I believe the bania's story to be perfectly true. Whether it was or not, at all events mine is.

BENGAL.

DEATHS IN CALCUTTA.—During the week ended the 22nd of June there were 198 deaths registered in Calcutta, giving a death-rate of 23·8 per thousand per annum. In the previous week there were 189 deaths, and the death-rate was 22·7 per thousand. There was a death from small-pox, 22 from cholera, 51 from fevers, 35 from tetanus, and 3 from causes not specified. The deaths are thus classified:—2 Non-Asiatics, 4 Mixed Races, 136 Hindus, 54 Mohamedans, and 2 other races. The Health Officer adds the following remarks :—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending 22nd June was 18, against 198 and 165 in the two preceding weeks, and higher than the corresponding week of last year by 36. There were 22 deaths from cholera, against 14 and 19 in the two preceding weeks; the number is higher than the average of the past quinquennium by 10. There were no deaths from small-pox during the week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 51 and 16 respectively, against 47 and 18 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 23·8 per mille per annum, against 19·1, the mean of the last five years.

GROSSLY TORTURING A CHILD-WIFE.—Before the Deputy Magistrate of Alipore on Saturday a moodey and his wife residing in Bhowanipore were charged with grossly torturing their daughter-in-law, a girl aged only six years. It was alleged that the girl and her elder sister, aged about 13 years, were recently married to the defendant's two sons, who are also of tender years. Subsequently the girls found their new home very uncomfortable; owing to ill-treatment and insufficiency of food. The younger girl got out of her bed one night, went to the kitchen to satisfy her hunger, and the defendants caught her in the act of eating some rice. The following day she was bound hand and foot and suspended to the roof by her hair. After she had been severely beaten with the branch of a tree, she was branded with a red hot iron on both her cheeks and on various portions of her body. In the midst of her screams she asked for a drink of water, when she was suspended with her face downwards, and a bowl of water placed on the ground out of her reach. The police arriving at the house took the defendants into custody and removed the unfortunate girl into hospital, were she now lies in a precarious condition. The Magistrate adjourned the case for the medical evidence, the defendants being enlarged on bail in the sum of Rs. 100 each.—*Englishman*.

THE relatively great numbers of idiots in Switzerland is well known. In that country also, in proportion to the population, are the greatest number of deaf-mutes. According to Dr. Goguillot, the proportion of deaf-mutes in Switzerland to every 100,000 of the inhabitants is 24·52; in England, 5·75; in France, 6·26; in Ireland 8·25; in Spain, 6·46; in Italy, 7·43; in Germany (without Prussia) 9·66; and in Austria, 13·45.

LORD DUFFERIN AND THE AFGHAN DEMARCATION.

LORD DUFFERIN'S declaration at the Mansion House of the binding character of the demarcation of the Afghan frontier has not been at all relished in Russia apparently, in spite of his compliment to the Czar's Government on the good faith with which the Convention has been observed. The *Novoye Vremya* hastens to repudiate any permanency in the matter: the Convention was the product of circumstances—a purely temporary compromise. The text of the article is thus translated for the *Pioneer* :—

Without doubting the very good intentions with which Lord Dufferin made his speech at the Mansion House three days ago, we are all the same of the opinion that the noble orator finished the speech which has been transmitted to us by telegraph with an unseasonable conclusion. After dwelling somewhat on the famous Afghan Convention he added that any changing or ignoring of this treaty would seriously affect the interests and safety of India. This signifies that he takes too narrow and one-sided a view of those interests. Now the Afghan Convention, the conclusion of which so delights Lord Dufferin, is possessed of no such universal character. It was nothing more than the product of circumstances which at a given moment gave rise to misunderstandings between England and Russia, misunderstandings for which the first of the two Powers named was clearly to blame. Probably no one has forgotton the political incident which rendered it expedient that this convention should be concluded. By the Afghan Amir an attempt was made—undoubtedly at the instigation of English diplomatists—to impede the natural consequences of the annexation of Merv by Russia. The Amir's troops dearly paid for this attempt, and so, in order to forestall any political consequences of the Russian victory on the Kushk river, England proposed that we should come to a common understanding with her as to the demarcation of a new Russo-Afghan boundary line. Whether it was absolutely expedient for Russia to have made any such agreement we will not here say. Still a convention was concluded, and Lord Dufferin himself testifies that it has been observed on our part in the most scrupulous manner, and England can confidently assure herself that the same adherence will be undeviatingly and honourably continued until the circumstances shall change which induced both Powers to conclude the Afghan Convention.

And perhaps these circumstances may be changed from no fault at all of ours. Indeed, but quite recently there were reasons for anticipating some such result when the Afghan Amir made his appearance on the Russian frontier with a very numerous body of troops. If it had then proved that this appearance was possessed of a character of a demonstration hostile to us, the Russian Government would not, of course, have considered itself bound by the Afghan Convention or in any way hindered from replying to the challenge held out to it. In view, then, of such further possible complications, it would never be becoming for a statesman to speak of the convention, which Lord Dufferin has exalted to the skies, as of something absolutely necessary for the maintenance of the safety of India, because such a narrow view of the matter might very easily become the source of fresh misunderstandings between London and St. Petersburg. The new tracing of the Russo-Afghan frontier does not, therefore, at all represent such limits as those across which Russia could not go without threatening the vast possessions of the Empress of India. Afghanistan as a whole comprises an intermediate tract of country in many other points of which there may at any time arise occasions for the delineation of fresh Anglo-Russian conventions that would be incomparably a better safeguard for India, seeing that after the conclusion of such conventions Russia and England might be direct neighbours, both interested in the maintenance of reciprocal friendship, a friendship that would have such vast fertile results in the development of their joint economic and trade interests.

The Afghan Convention, however, is nothing more than a mere temporary compromise, and instead of extolling it Lord Dufferin had much better have spoken of it without depicting it as securing the safety of India. His speech would not then have resembled "an unpardonable caution" not very skilfully masked by his praises of the Russian Emperor and his Minister for Foreign Affairs.

THE MADRAS MILITARY PROSECUTION.

THE further hearing of the case, in which Honorary Captain George Mathias Dorsey and Store Sergeant Hogg, of the Madras Gun Carriage Factory, stand charged, under Sections 409 and 420 I. P. C. with the offences of criminal breach of trust by a servant and cheating, in respect of the sum of Rs. 119-12-6, was resumed on Monday at the Egmore Presidency Magistrate's Court before Colonel J. Macdonald Smith, Chief Presidency Magistrate. Mr. P. D. Shaw, Acting Crown Prosecutor, instructed by the Government Solicitor conducted the prosecution, and Mr. C. W. Wilson, of the firm of Messrs. Wilson and King, appeared on behalf of the accused.

The witness Namberumal Chetty was again put into the box, and examined by the Court. In answer to questions put him by the Magistrate, he said :—Captain Dorsey was indebted to me in his private account in October 1885, irrespective of the transactions to which I have already spoken. I received payment of various sums from time to time on account. I did not square accounts every month. I kept a running account with Captain Dorsey. This extended even as far back as August and September and even further back. He has, in fact, had a running account with me since 1882. I was not in the habit of sending him bills every month. I do not remember ever sending him a bill. He would come to me sometimes to enquire what was due to me. I would then make up all the debit and credit, and tell him how the accounts stood. He would then pay me something on account and go away. I never gave him any receipts for money he paid me, and he never asked me for any receipts.

Moonesawmy Chetty was the next witness examined. He said on being examined by Mr. Shaw :—I am a gomasta in the service of Chellapilly Chetty and Co., of which firm Namberumall Chetty, last witness, is the only partner. I have been so employed for the past 12 years. Whenever customers come I used to deliver the articles and keep the accounts. Those were my duties. The accounts were first written on a slate and then posted into the day-book. I know both Captain Dorsey and Sergeant Hogg. I have known the former for about seven or eight years. He was one of the customers of the firm. I have known Sergeant Hogg for about three or four years. I have known him since 1885. He accompanied Captain Dorsey when the latter came to order some goods. Captain Dorsey ordered the goods and told me Sergeant Hogg would come for the goods the next day and asked me to give delivery to him. If I see the day-book I shall be able to tell you what goods Sergeant Hogg took delivery of on Captain Dorsey's behalf. On the 31st October he took delivery of certain goods. There were five kegs of 21 inch wire nails, priced Rs. 50; 112 gross iron screws of 1½ inch, priced Rs. 63; 3-16 inch round wire, priced Rs. 70. This is all. These entries appear in the book. I cannot say whether I delivered the goods but I know that they were delivered. On the 28th October Captain Dorsey himself took delivery of five kegs of wire nails, 2-inch, priced Rs. 50 and other articles. We have an entry on the same day. "Difference in price of nails Rs. 11-4-0." I made this entry myself. Captain Dorsey asked my master in my presence to reduce the price as he thought the price was too high. He took delivery in the morning, and made this complaint in the evening. My master then made a reduction and directed me to enter it on the slate. The entries are transferred from the slate to the day-book the next morning. [This witness corroborated the statement made by Namberumal Chetty in his examination, and spoke to the various entries in the books of account.] On the 12th November 1885, Mr. Hogg paid my master Rs. 278-7-6, and said that Captain Dorsey had told him to ask for the return of the excess. My master then looked into the accounts and paid back to Mr. Hogg for Captain Dorsey the sum of Rs. 51-12-0. There are entries corresponding to this in the books. I did not make the entries. They are in the handwriting of my master's son. The case was again adjourned.

ONE point which may prove of future historical interest can be considered (says the London correspondent of the *Birmingham Post*) to have been settled by a circumstance attending upon the Duke of Portland's marriage. It has long been an open secret that the name by which the eldest son of the Prince of Wales is called in the home circle is "Eddy"; and when he came of age, four years and a half ago, it was the fashion for a short while to speak of Prince Albert Victor Christian Edward as "Prince Edward of Wales." This gradually died away, as it was found that he continued to be named "Prince Albert Victor" in the *Court Circular*; but it is not unlikely now to be revived, seeing that the silver-gilt sugar-basin he presented to the new duchess was "with Prince Edward's best wishes." That is a conclusive indication of the name by which he wishes to be known: and we are therefore promised not, as was possible, an Albert I. and Albert II. to rule over us, but an Edward VII. and Edward VIII.

MR. FORBES-ADAM'S SPEECH.

IT seems to be only the other day, writes the Allahabad paper, that we were reading Mr. Forbes-Adam's annual speech address to the Bombay Chamber, and now the world is favoured with another oration in the familiar tone of superiority with which Mr. Forbes-Adam treats his wide range of subjects, great and large. On this occasion, however, the speaker kept more closely than is his wont to mercantile questions, and the result is that we have some really weighty remarks on the wheat trade and the Merchandise Marks Act, instead of disquisitions on foreign policy, army matters, and the like. It is evident that the Chairman of the Bombay Chamber is a little sore with the Government of India for declining to continue discussion on the Treasury Balances question. "There are those," he told his audience, "who regard the policy of sitting tight when treating the representation of non-official bodies as the top and summit of strength, firmness, and sagacity. Luckily this is not the view of men of broad and sympathetic minds to whom such a course rather savours of incapacity, indolence, or flabbiness." Bombay is not very easy to please. When Sir David Barbour's Budget Statement appeared, a leading local paper expressly took him to task for attempting to better Mr. Westland's exhaustive statement of the case. To the Bombay Chamber the two memoranda together seem to amount to no more than idleness and incapacity. However, the Government of India have other matters of importance to engage their attention, upon which they may be occupying the time that Mr. Forbes-Adam thinks should be given to re-answering the Chamber. The speech cordially approves the reduction of the India Council, thereby justifying the judgment of Sir John Gorst, who, no doubt, calculated upon the general unpopularity of the Council when he brought in his surprise Bill. The advantage of the course is obvious enough, looked at from a commercial stand-point pure and simple. Five salaries saved to the Indian tax-payer is a consideration that everyone can see the force of. But whether this infinitesimal gain to the Empire will be purchased at the cost of getting into power a body out of keeping with the peculiar place which it was designed to fill, is the question which those who are capable of taking a wider view of things will ask themselves, with much doubt as to the answer. Possibly Sir John Gorst might have gone still further, and reduced the Council to five members. In that case he would have doubled the saving: and he would have abolished a deliberative Board to substitute for it five *de facto* Secretaries of State, but without parliamentary responsibility or control. Carry out the Bombay paper's proposal, and among these five give one appointment to an English man of business and one to an English lawyer (fancy Mr. Ilbert before his Indian experience put in a position to govern the Government of India) and the reformer might claim to have made the administration of India impossible.

MOSLEM DISTURBANCES AT LUCKNOW.

THE Lucknow correspondent of an up-country contemporary writes :—The Shiah and Sunni disturbances have been disposed of by the City Magistrate and may now, therefore, be fairly the subject of public comment. A false importance was given to the riot by rumours that it was a part of a deep-seated and prearranged scheme by which the Shiahs, not only here but throughout the north of India, were determined once and for all to assert their ascendancy over the Sunnis, and that, failing success, the consequences would be disastrous. And it was openly stated that the cause was to be fought with funds left by a well-known Oudh talaqdar, now on a visit to the land of Islam. But it turns out that the fight was a purely local business over a mosque where both Shiahs and Sunnis had the right to pray. It was apparently difficult to determine the preferential right in favour of either sect, and the matter was practically left undecided: and so both sides went up to the temple to pray and then began to curse and to fight. Thirteen fractured skulls more or less on both sides were the outcome of the riot, and the courts having found that the Shiahs were the aggressors and having sentenced men on their side to various terms of inprisonment, there is for the present an end to the business in the courts. But it would be a mistake to suppose that there is an end to it in the city. The Shiahs vastly preponderate here in numbers, in importance and in wealth, and there are those who think that the coming Moharrum will sorely tax the powers of the police. And as to the sinews of war having been furnished by the absent Oudh talaqdar, there is the best evidence in the form of a registered deed of endowment that the allegation is false. Before leaving for Turkish Arabia the talaqdar set aside a large sum for the endowment of a sectarian school both for Shiahs and Sunnis, and the fact of the then Commissioner of the Province having witnessed the execution of the deed ought in itself to be sufficient to show that the funds were never intended for the preaching of the shibboleth of the Shiahs. There can be no doubt however that the recent riot and its results have sadly intensified the bitterness between the two sects, and a well-meaning attempt to arbitrate between the parties, so as to give less cause for trouble in the future, proved a signal failure. The Shiah representatives stoutly declined to discontinue the use of the two words, priceless to them and galling beyond measure to the Sunnis, and couched their refusal in a tone and in words that (an informant states) were unusual and unknown in pre-Congress days. Another Moslem movement of some pretension is the attempt to bring about the remarriage of Mahomedan widows. How this is to be done by windy oratory and resolutions such as were heard in the Kaiser Bagh on Sunday last is not easy to understand; but the attempt was made—with what success remains to be seen. There is nothing in Mahomedan law against the remarriage of widows, and its genius and spirit would seem to favour it; but custom is a terrible tyrant, and the remarriage of widows having fallen into desuetude the object of the meeting is to rid the community of the custom.

A TRAVELLING TIGER.

THERE has been a most unpleasant visitor in Kulu, writes a correspondent of the Lahore paper. I heard of his advent three weeks back, but did not get full details of his evil deeds till this morning from a Gujar who had come down from the grazing grounds on the top of the Praur range. It seems that some five weeks ago a large tiger made his appearance at Praur, where the Rajah was a few days ago; he was seen about for some four or five days, during which time he killed six buffaloes; he then moved along the top of the range to the Mandra plateau, some ten miles further west, and about three miles from the Kundi dak bungalow on the road from Kulu to Mundi, where he killed seven more buffaloes, and then disappeared. The Gujar says that he is solitary, and comes very regularly every third or fourth year; that he has come from the jungles round Nairadevi in Bilaspur, and is on his way to Jummu territory. I remember as far back as 1865, hearing from the Lumberdars of Phingoteh on the Ravi in the north of the Gurdaspur district, of a wandering tiger who used to swim across the Ravi from the jungles near Bissoli, in the Jummu State, haunt the low hills near Phingoteh for a few days, and then go off towards Nurpur. In January 1869, I was out in the Nurpur jungles, and heard precisely the same story of a travelling tiger coming from Bissoli, and going away to the east, every second or third year. Again in January 1874 I was in camp near Namadevi, and Gujars, who were there with their buffaloes, had the same tale to tell of a tiger coming at intervals from the Jummu territory through the Kangra Valley, Mundi, and Sukyt, never staying long in one place, but that his line of march was perfectly well-known to them, the Gujars, by his depredations in different places; they one and all agreed that he travelled backward and forward every second, third, or fourth year, between the Bissoli jungles, and those round Nairadevi; they further added that he was a *pakka sheitan* so very cunning that there was no getting a shot at him,—pretty much my own experience, as I tried for him twice on different occasions; all I could find was the mark of his *pugs* in the sand in the bed of the Karnal *Khud*, south of Phingoteh in July 1866. Last November he was again heard of in the Nurpur jungles, when he was sought in vain by sportsmen from Dhurmsala, and now he has turned up again on the top of the Praur range, a high elevation for a tiger, as the Gujar camps there are 8,000 feet, and those on the Mandra plateau over 9,000 feet. The Gujars say it is not the slightest use looking for him, as he has certainly gone back towards Bissoli through the low jungle covered hills on the north bank of the Beas. Many Gujars live in these low hills, and they always have unpleasant proofs of his passage in the shape of buffaloes killed. Should this be one and the same tiger, which seems highly probable, he must have his beat along a curved line of country some 150 miles in length, and swim four rivers, the Ravi, Beas, Sutlej, and Ool. He must also be getting somewhat elderly and stricken in years.

KEMP & Co.'s EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE imparts unspeakable comfort and a sense of refinement to the Toilet, refreshes the Brain, and counteracts the depressing influences of Hot Weather. Per bottle, Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

MR. GLADSTONE'S TOUR.

MR. GLADSTONE drove from Malwood to Romsey on Friday (7th ultimo), for the purpose of receiving an address from the members of the corporation. The ceremony at Romsey was fixed to take place at four o'clock in front of the Town Hall. Precisely at four o'clock Mr. Gladstone and his friends drove up, and, amid hearty cheering, took up a position between the Town Hall and the statue of Lord Palmerston. As soon as the carriage was brought to a standstill the mayor and mayoress descended from the platform, and endeavoured to approach the carriage; but the crowd swayed so much that it appeared probable that the whole proceedings would end in a fiasco, if not a panic. Silence and comparative order were at last obtained, and the mayor presented the address. The mayoress gave Mrs. Gladstone a beautiful bouquet of flowers, and Mr. Gladstone rose to deliver his speech. Before doing so he took off his overcoat and hat, notwithstanding that rain was still falling heavily. In the course of the speech there were several interruptions, and, mingled with the cheers, a considerable amount of opposition. Mr. Gladstone said that they met there on national grounds. The inhabitants of this island were cordially united, they had a common citizenship, a common patriotism, common hopes, feelings, principles, and desires which constituted a great common inheritance that they had received from their forefathers, and that they hoped to hand down unimpaired, possibly even some of them might be sanguine enough to think improved or enlarged, to those who were to come after them. The famous name which was inseparably associated with the town of Romsey was everywhere cherished as a national possession. No man did more, perhaps, than Lord Palmerston for the purpose of aiding in the achievement of one of the greatest and purest triumphs of the eighteenth century—the abolition of slavery and the slave-trade; and he knew not whether any man did more in propagating the idea and the sympathy, almost the contagion in British principles of liberty, of constitutional liberty, associated with order, and in forming the best basis of order throughout the Continent of Europe. Mr. Gladstone went on to defend the adoption of free trade, and said that, having established that principle, it would be an extraordinary thing if we were to set about the undoing of it now, and to leave that work to be done over again by the next or the following generation. The right hon. gentleman next touched upon the benefits which the nation had derived from the education and culture of the people and the removal of religious tests. In conclusion, Mr. Gladstone asked the corporation to accept the warm expression of his gratitude for the notice they had been pleased to take of him. The assurance that they were good enough to entertain in their own minds that he was governed, like other men, by upright motives, was an assurance the benefit of which he desired to extend to the whole of his countrymen. Every man who did his best for the welfare of his country was quite sure to meet on the part of his fellow-countrymen with the most generous interpretation of his acts and his motives conformable to the frank and confiding character of the nation for whose benefit it was their delight to labour. The right hon. gentleman and his party bade adieu to the corporation and the townspeople, and drove off to Malwood by the way they came, amid many parting cheers. On Saturday, Mr. Gladstone took leave of Sir Wm. and Lady Harcourt at Malwood shortly after ten o'clock, and drove in an open carriage to Brockenhurst Station on the London and South Western Railway. Mr. Arnold Morley and the Hon. Reginald Brett travelled from London to meet their leader. The departure from Brockenhurst was unattended by any demonstration on the part of the few strangers who were on the platform. At Ringwood, the first stopping place, the members of the local Liberal association presented a complimentary address. At Wimborne three cheers were given for Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone, and the latter, in acknowledgment, presented a little girl with a flower, a proceeding which met with the marked approval of the crowd. At Broadstone and Hamworthy no demonstration was made, but at Wareham there was a strong endeavour to get the right hon. gentleman to deliver a few remarks. Weymouth was reached at eight minutes to two. A large crowd had gathered, and as the procession of open carriages passed into the street there was loud cheering. The horses having been pulled up in front of the platform, Mr. Gladstone's carriage being in the centre, Lord Wolverton presented a joint address on behalf of the South Dorset Liberal Association, the Weymouth Liberal Club, the Dorchester Liberal Club and Association, the South Portland, the North, the West, the South, and the East Dorset Liberal Associations. An address was also presented on behalf of the Bournemouth and Christchurch Liberal Association. Mr. Gladstone rising to reply, there was loud and prolonged cheering during the progress of which Mrs. Gladstone was seen to be endeavouring to persuade her husband, to hold a white umbrella over his head to keep off the rays of the sun. The right hon. gentleman appeared to be protesting at first, but in the end his scruples were overcome, and with the addresses in one hand and the white umbrella in the other he commenced his speech. In the course of his speech he said :—Lord Wolverton, Mr Chairman, and ladies and gentlemen, I am in possession of the sentiments of these two addresses and I receive them with the greatest satisfaction. The address presented by Lord Wolverton expresses the hope that I may be in a condition to assist in leading to a satisfactory issue more than one question, and names, in particular, among other matters demanding the attention of the country that of the length of Parliaments. I cannot myself hope or expect to take part in the settlement of that question, but at the same time my opinion upon it agrees with the opinion expressed in the address. I would not wish to see Parliaments too rapid. Elections would become a serious nuisance to the country if they recurred too frequently, but at the same time there is a just medium in things of this kind, and undoubtedly it appears to me that the period of five or four years would be more reasonable, better adapted to the will of the country and to the movement of its opinion than the period which now prevails by law. You have referred to the state of things in Ireland, and there are two points upon which I wish just to say to you a word. It is observed that in Ireland there is very little crime. We rejoice greatly in the diminution of outrage and crime in that country. Yes, gentlemen, not only are crime and outrage diminished in Ireland, but they are less than they are in England, less than in Scotland; and we have the strange spectacle of a country which commits more crime passing what it calls a Crimes Act to punish another country which commits less crime. Why, however, has it diminished in Ireland? Ah, there, gentlemen, is a great lesson of history. Crime has diminished in Ireland not only within the last two, three, four, or five years, but likewise, if you take even the periods of exceptional crime in Ireland now, they are totally different from what they used to be when my political life began. Where there were ten outrages then there has been one outrage since; where there were twenty murders then there has been one murder since. Happily, these offences—which are really crimes—I will not say they are totally unknown in Ireland, and, unfortunately, they are far from being totally unknown on this side of the Channel—though they are not completely extinct, have become rare, and it is a cause of joy that they become rarer still. Now agrarian outrages in Ireland are counted by a few hundreds in the year, and the whole crime of Ireland is less than the crime of England. Why has that been? It is because we have tried, and we have succeeded in a multitude of matters, in effecting great reforms in Ireland. We have given to Ireland religious equality. We have given to the occupier of Ireland a larger power of self-defence against that exorbitant prerogative of the landlord which was formerly used with so much tyranny. We have given to Ireland secret voting. It is the acts which Parliament has done which have tended to reduce the range of crime in Ireland, and not those acts alone, but it is what is now going on. Those members returned by the people of Ireland under the shelter of secret voting have exerted themselves with laudable and untiring persistency to condemn and to thwart and to put down by every means in their power crime and outrage in Ireland. The reward that they have received is that out of eighty-five members twenty-three or twenty-five have been put in prison by the Government. At the close of the right hon. gentleman's remarks some presentations of flowers and fruit were made by two little girls; and the procession having been reformed, the journey to Portland was resumed. At Portland Harbour a large crowd had assembled, and Mr. Gladstone was cordially cheered as he walked from the carriage to the steam launch which was to convey him to the yacht which lay some distance off the quay. As soon as the whole of the party were on board—Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone, Lord Wolverton, Mr. A. Morley, M.P., Mr. and Mrs. J. Pease, and the Hon R. Brett—anchor was weighed, and the Garland steamed off for Dartmouth followed by several excursion vessels. After a fairly pleasant voyage down the Channel the yacht entered Dartmouth Harbour on Saturday night. The Liberals of Portsmouth had made due preparations for according to the right hon. gentleman a hearty welcome, their goodwill displaying itself chiefly in street decorations. On Sunday, the right hon. gentleman, along with Mrs. Gladstone, Lord Wolverton, Mr. Henry Gladstone, Mr. Arnold Morley, M.P., Mr. Cyril Flower, M.P., and Mr. J. Pease attended divine service at the parish church of St. Saviour's, Dartmouth. Mr. Gladstone was received by a large crowd and walked bareheaded to the church doors in acknowledgment of the salutations of the spectators. Mr. Gladstone had luncheon with Mr. Seal Hayne, M.P., at Kingswear Castle, and dined on board the Garland.

On Monday, Mr. Gladstone arrived at Torquay from Dartmouth, having, in consequence of the bad we

SPORTING NOTES.

After the Craven meeting, writes a sporting correspondent I ventured to predict that the Duke of Portland would ultimately have reason to lament that he had allowed Melanion to lose his maiden allowance for the sake of a couple of paltry little races at Newmarket, and, sure enough, that blunder cost him the Epsom Grand Prize. If Melanion had carried 7 lb. less he would have won cleverly, and, on the other hand, Lord Alington may congratulate himself upon Kingscote having been beaten a head by Gulliver in the Maiden Plate at Ascot, which was his last race, as without his 7 lb. allowance, Melanion would assuredly have beaten him. Kingscote is a very nice horse, and it is a pity that his owner was in such a hurry to withdraw him from the Eclipse Stakes at Sandown Park. El Dorado ought not to have run on the Thursday after his severe race the previous day. Indian Prince, with a clear course, would certainly have won, but if it is true that Kingscote had been beaten in a trial before leaving Kingsclere the form cannot be good.

The victory of Heaume in the Foal Stakes at Epsom was a most creditable performance, as the start was a very bad one, and Baron Rothschild's colt was left at the post. Marchesi, the brother to Florentine, of whom it was said that he ought to have beaten Semolina at Windsor, would have won easily if Heaume had been out of the way. The colt by Wisdom, dam of Calepin, out of Miss Foot, who won the Woodcote cleverly from Heresy, is a very nice two-year-old, and capable of much improvement. The Prince of Wales ran Gallifet, who was not backed for a penny, and he will have to be cleverly placed if he is to prove a remunerative possession. Putting aside the first two, the form was probably very moderate.

The victory of L'Abbesse de Jouarre in the Oaks was a great surprise, as she was regarded as a non-stayer, writes "Bras-de-fer." It is a pity that Lord Randolph Churchill was not at Epsom to see his filly win; and she certainly could not have been fancied by her stable. Sweetbriar, who was said to have been well tried, was probably stopped by the hard ground, and I never had any belief in the superlative merits of Wishing Gate. Minthe appears to be deficient in stamina. I am inclined to regard the result as an arrant fluke, achieved through Woodburn (who rode a very fine race) having cleverly managed to get "first run." We shall see how L'Abbesse de Jouarre will get on in the Royal Hunt Cup, her weight (including penalty) being 7 st. 2 lb.

Clover, who won the Prix du Jockey Club very easily indeed, was more than a stone inferior to Donovan last autumn, and, remembering the style in which the Middle Park Plate was won, I doubt whether a difference of 21 lb. would then have enabled M. E. Blanc's colt to beat Donovan. It is, therefore, a great pity that Clover should have broken down as, if he had kept all right, we should have discovered whether it is that he has made a vast improvement or that the French three-year-olds are a very bad lot. M. Lupin was much disappointed at the defeat of Phlegethon, and Cleodore, who was backed by really clever people, ran very badly. The English lot for the Grand Prix will be included Minthe, Pioneer, Laureate, Royal Star, Folengo, and Gulliver, of which the first two are the best.

Lord Randolph Churchill's L'Abbesse de Jouarre' which won the Oaks, was bought as a yearling at Doncaster. The last bid prior to that with which C. Archer secured the filly was from Mr. John Percival, who at that time owned her brother. The Black Prince, the winner of the FitzWilliam Stakes at Doncaster the same year. Archer purchased the filly for 300gs., and subsequently disposed of her to the Churchill-Dunraven partnership. Lord Randolph who was away in Norway fishing, had no money on his mare, nor had anyone else in the stable, with one exception, in which a bet of 500 to 30 was taken.

There is some money to be won in horse-racing in Australia. Up to date, the descendants of the Hon. J. White's thorough-bred stallion Chester have won a total amount in stakes of £36,837 2s. (inclusive of own stakes and second and third moneys), while first moneys alone, net, total £34,189 17s. So far this season's contributions towards the son of Yattenden's total have been £4,647 net, Spice being responsible for £1,315, Plutarch, £1,088, Carlyon £1,010, Abercorn, £346, and Pippo, £388.

Considerable interest is being shown at the Antipodes in the horses that the Hon. James White intends to ship to England by the Orizaba this month. They are not to be "tried" at Randwick, as originally mapped out, and will only commence their education after the sea voyage. Good judges pronounce them the best-looking of the lot bred at Kirkham.

I hear, says "Atlas" in the *World*, that the name given by Lord Caltborpe to his horse at Epsom caused a good deal of friendly discussion. Some asserted that "Marchesi" was a mistake for "Marchese"; while others declared it must obviously mean "Marchesa." It was the Duke of Beaufort who decided, and decided rightly, that the horse was called after an Italian poet of the time of Petrarch. Baron Ferdinand's "Heaume" also proved a puzzle to the majority of racing men.

The Italians seem to be making great progress in horse-breeding, for the Grand Prize of £2,000, run for at Milan the other day, was won by home-bred horse, Chevalier Bertone's Amulio, and his victory was all the more creditable because he beat one of the best French horses and quite the best of the Germans at level weights. There are now several large racing stables in Italy. As they have imported some good breeding stock from England, there is no reason why they should not succeed as well as the French have done.

Improvements were made at Manchester for the meeting the other day. The smartest thing that has ever been done in connection with the course was the erection of the new Club Stand, now unquestionably the best in the country. Its members will wonder how the transformation in its interior has been effected since Easter. All the ceilings have been hand-painted, the walls tinted, and at each end of the saloon promenade a large mirror has been placed, surrounded by a tasteful hangings, and when these mirrors are based with flowers, the *coup d'œil* will be splendid. The lower half of every window is now stained glass which casts a beautiful light on the decorations of the entrance hall, which must be seen to be appreciated.

As an excuse for Webb's handling of Minthe in the Oaks, it is now stated that he had waiting orders with her, owing to the idea that she lacked stamina. He laid off with her until the very last moment, and as he happened to be somewhat far behind when he did make his effort, The Lambkin's sister just failed to get up. Although Webb got every ounce out of her in a vigorous finish, there can be no doubt that the effort, made a little sooner, would have landed the Minting colours first past the post.

Possibly encouraged by the success of Ringmaster, another Australian-bred horse, is to the sent to England, as Mr. W. T. Jones, of Ballarat—now stopping at Chislehurst—who owns Bravo, by Grand Flaneur out of The Orphan (6 yrs), has cabled for his horse to be sent to England. Bravo is a stamp of animal that win Queen's Plates in Australia, and if he can be delivered in healthy condition there is a possibility of him making a name for himself in this country.

It is now arranged at Epsom that in future the orthodox thirty minutes which has usually followed important races at Epsom will be extended as was the case with the Oaks when three-quarters of an hour both preceded and succeeded the "ladies' race." This is a step in the right direction. Its general adoption would be hailed with pleasure on the part of all having business of any kind whatsoever to transact in connection with the meeting.

Lord Hastings's wedding gift to the Duke of Portland was a blotting book with a silver cover, on which were engraved the names of all the races which the Duke's horses had won between May, 1881, and June, 1889. The mere enumeration completely filled the large page in very small characters. The name of the winner of this year's Derby was filled in a few days ago, as well as the total sum won by the Duke in the above interval. This is set down as £100,134, 4s.

The salmon-fishing in the Tay had been a complete failure until the beginning of June, and unless the improvement in the stakes is well maintained the season will be the worst that has been experienced for many years past, and the lessees of the net-stations will lose heavily. The extensive fishings in the Kyle of Sutherland and Dornoch Firth have also been very unproductive. A salmon which weighed 70 lb. was caught at Tappie station in the Tay on Tuesday (11th ult.), and it is the second largest fish ever taken from that river.

A HIGH-CLASS ANTI-CORROSIVE

LUBRICANT

("ENGELBERT'S LUBRICATOR")

FOR CYLINDERS, VALVES, SHAFTING, BEARINGS, &c.

LEAVES NO DIRT OR DEPOSIT. CANNOT "GUM" OR CLOG.

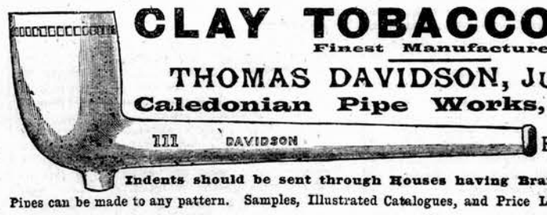
Price Rs. 2-12 per Gallon.

PATENTEES AND SOLE MANUFACTURERS,

ENGELBERT & CO.,

BISHOPSGATE, LONDON.

AGENT—J. B. K. MACBETH, ENGINEER BOMBAY



CLAY TOBACCO PIPES

Finest Manufactured.

THOMAS DAVIDSON, JUNR. & CO.,

Caledonian Pipe Works, GLASGOW.

Established over Half a Century.

Indents should be sent through Houses having Branches in Great Britain.

Pipes can be made to any pattern. Samples, Illustrated Catalogues, and Price Lists furnished on application.

VAUGHAN-JONES'

EXTRA "C.I.C." OLD

(Registered Trade Mark)

HIGHLAND MALT WHISKY

Special Blend of the Finest Campbeltown, Islay, and Blended Glenlivets.

Two Grades { Black Label, Very Old. / White " Special Reserve, Extra Old

C. DAY & CO., SOLE AGENTS, LONDON;

ALSO FOR THE FAMOUS

"JOHN JAMESON" BOTTLED WHISKEY.

Refitt of the Great Eastern Hotel Company, Calcutta, and all dealers throughout India.

BUYING AGENTS WANTED.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S

Pickles, Sauces, Jams, Jellies,

Tart Fruits, Potted Meats.

PURVEYORS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.

Preserved Fish, Soups, Game,

Sausages, Hams, Bacon and Cheese

May be obtained of all Storekeepers throughout India.

ALL GENUINE GOODS ARE LABELLED

CROSSE & BLACKWELL,

PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,

SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

SPECIAL AGENTS FOR

LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

KINAHAN'S LL WHISKY

Gold Medal, Paris Exhibition, 1878.

"THE CREAM OF OLD IRISH WHISKIES."

PURE, MILD and MELLOW.

DELICIOUS, and VERY WHOLESOME.

The Prize Medal, Dublin Exhibition, 1865.

20, GREAT TICHFIELD STREET, LONDON, W.

BEETHAM'S -AND- GLYCERINE CUCUMBER

For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient Milk is INVALUABLE

IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER,

Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and

RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.

It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this delightful preparation has no equal! Sold by all Chemists.

Sole Makers M. BEETHAM & SON, Chemists, Cheltenham, England.

PIPECLAY SUPERSEDED!

To Officers Commanding European & Native Regiments.

USE PICKERING'S BLANCO

FOR THE GENERAL'S INSPECTION VISIT.

It smartens up all accoutrements customarily whitened. Suitable for Sepoy's Gaiters, and for Cavalry Gauntlets. Superior for Helmets and Belting. The Soldier can carry it in his knapsack. The Civilian will please see that his Native Servant substitutes BLANCO for the white chalk of the Bazaar, with which Ram Baksh streaks his master's helmet and "muds" his canvas shoes. BLANCO for every description of white Leather, Tennis Balls and Cricketing gear.

SOLD AT: *Calcutta*—ARMUTY & Co.; LEDGER, SMITH & Co.; H. CLARK; J. F. MADAN. *Bombay*—BALLANTINE AND Co.; W. WATSON & Co. *Madras*—OAKES & Co. *Allahabad*—H. CLARK; PAXTON & Co. *Mussoorie*—FITCH & Co.; H. CLARK. *Meerut*—SPENSER & Co. *Lucknow*—J. O'CONNOR. *Ranikhet*—T. H. PARVOIN. *Naini Tal*—J. O'CONNOR. *Mowfurpore*—J. D. JACKSON.

Wholesale Manufacturers, JOSEPH PICKERING & SONS, Sheffield, England.

Can be obtained in large quantities by Canteens, &c., from RICHARD DICKESON & Co. Export Merchants, Mansell St., London, E.

Manly Purity and Beauty

No tongue nor pen can do justice to the esteem in which the CUTICURA REMEDIES are held by the thousands upon thousands whose lives have been made happy by the cure of agonizing, humiliating, itching, scaly, and pimply diseases of the skin, scalp, and blood, with loss of hair.

CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, prepared from it, externally, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new Blood Purifier, internally, cure every form of skin and blood disease, from pimples to scrofula.

Last winter I had erysipelas very bad in the neck and head. I was treated by my medical man for four months, but he failed to remove the disease. I was so low that I thought I was to die. I wrote to F. Newbery & Sons for "How to Cure Skin Diseases," and after using only one bottle of the CUTICURA RESOLVENT, and dressing my skin with two boxes of CUTICURA, and washing with CUTICURA SOAP, I was well in a fortnight. Of course it was some time before I got strong, but I am now in robust health. There has not been a blotch on my skin since March, 1886.

ALEX. LAWSON, Gov't Poor House, Forfar.

Sold by all chemists. Price: CUTICURA, 50 cts.; RESOLVENT, $1; SOAP, 25 cts. Wholesale Agents, TREACHER & Co., Bombay, and SMITH, STANISTREET & Co., Calcutta. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL Co., Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. Send to Messrs. TREACHER, or SMITH, STANISTREET & Co., for "How to Cure Skin Diseases," 64 pages, 50 illustrations, and 100 testimonials.

PIMPLES, blackheads, red, rough, chapped and oily skin prevented by CUTICURA SOAP.

For forty years I have been troubled with a white scaly, itching skin disease, said to be leprosy. It appeared on the fore part of my head when I was about eighteen years old, then in some parts of the body, but more so in my arms. Of late years it grew worse, and this year (1887) I said to my wife, "I must try and get relief." Both my arms from wrist to elbow were all white scales, and I scratched at night until the blood ran. I went to one of the chemists and asked him if he had anything that would cure that, showing him my arms. He said no doctor or physician could cure it. I said, "Have you heard of the CUTICURA REMEDIES?" and he said, "Not until last week." I said, "I will try them." Now, gentlemen, two boxes of CUTICURA and one cake of CUTICURA SOAP were all I used. My arms are perfectly well, and I am amazed and delighted. So would any one be who had suffered for forty years as I had done.

JAS. WRIGHT, Woburn Sands, Co. of Bedford.

I have suffered fourteen years with Eczema and Psoriasis. My body and hands were covered with itching scales, and I constantly wore gloves. I spent over £1,000 for doctors and medicine, without cure or even relief. I began to despair, when I read of the CUTICURA REMEDIES, which I procured, used them freely, and am entirely cured. They have saved my life, a fact well known to the leading merchants here. —ELIAS M. ISRAEL, Gibraltar. Cure indorsed by merchants and bankers of Gibraltar, and Messrs. F. Newbery & Sons, London.

HANDS Soft, white, and free from chaps and redness, by using CUTICURA SOAP.

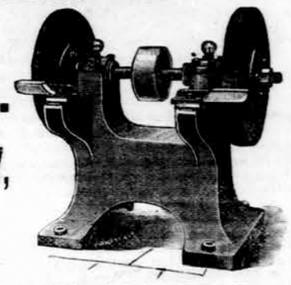
LUKE & SPENCER, LIMITED;

ARDWICK, MANCHESTER.

Manufacturers of

Improved Patent Consolidated

EMERY DISCS.



GRINDING AND POLISHING MACHINERY,

For Engineers, Machinists, Tool Makers, &c., &c.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE FREE ON APPLICATION.

PRIZE MEDALS:

Amsterdam, 1883; International Inventions (London), 1885.

Universal Grinder. Pattern C.

Not an Emulsion and consequently does not contain an equal quantity of (or any) water charged for at the price of Oil.

MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.

MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL REGISTERED TRADE MARK.

Has the natural very pale colour & the slight taste, a pleasant one.

Preserved in its pristine purity by Capsuled bottles.

The pure world renowned Oil, perfected in one operation; consequently needing no after manipulations—usually covers for imperfections.

NOTICE.

It is of the utmost importance that all Works in Bombay should use the same system of Fire Extinguishing Appliances.

THE BOMBAY FIRE BRIGADE

and over 50 per cent. of the Mills in the district have already adopted MORRIS'S PATENT System of Instantaneous self-locking Hose Couplings, with Fire Hydrants, &c., to suit.

No Fire Brigade or Works complete without Morris's system. All the Lancashire Cotton Mills and principal firms throughout England use it.

Send for New Illustrated Catalogue of Fire Appliances, Fire Engines, Hose Piping, &c., to Sole Agents for India.

GREAVES, COTTON & CO., BOMBAY.

Inventors & Sole Patentees: JOHN MORRIS & SONS, Engineers, Manchester.

PERFECT HEALTH! PERFECT HEALTH!!

HOCKINS

IMPROVED PATENT SEIDLITZ POWDER

for HEADACHE, BILIOUSNESS, FEVER, CONSTIPATION, HEARTBURN, SICKNESS &C.

EVERY ONE IN INDIA SHOULD USE IT

OF ALL CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS.

ACTON & BORMAN'S

SPECIALITIES:

"PROTECTOR" KNIFE POLISH,

IN 3d PACKETS AND 6d 1s 2s 6d TINS EVERYWHERE

"ROYAL LUSTRE" BLACK LEAD

IN PACKETS, 1d. & 2d ONE TRIAL SOLICITED.

ALSO

"GENUINE" EMERY-EMERY AND GLASS CLOTHS

"ROYAL PATENT" FLEXIBLE GLASS PAPER

BLOCK BLACK LEADS, KNIFE BOARDS, &C

72 SHOE LANE LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1781

MANUFACTURERS OF EMERY SPECIALLY FOR HULLING AND CLEANING RICE.

NOTICES.

ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

SOUTHALL'S

SANITARY TOWELS

FOR LADIES.

ANTISEPTIC AND ABSORBENT. FOR ACCOUCHEMENT AND GENERAL USE.

An Eminent Medical Authority writes:—"One of the most valuable inventions for Women's comfort I have seen in the Quarter of a Century. I have been in practice. I have distributed several gross amongst my patients, and in every instance they have been most valued and appreciated."

A Disideratum of the highest importance increased comfort, cleanliness. Less Liability to Chill when in delicate health. Diminution of Risks of Disease—No washing—Advantage to Ladies travelling.

MANUFACTURED IN TWO QUALITIES,

No. 1 and 2, SUITING ALL CLASSES.

☞ *For protection against useless and injurious imitations, each Packet bears the Signature of the Patentee.*

SOUTHALL BRAND AND BARCLAY,

BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND.

Special wholesale and Retail Agents for the Bombay Presidency: Teacher and Co., Ld., Bombay, Byculla and Poona. *For the Bengal Presidency:* Ballagte and Co., Calcutta. *Agents in the Punjab:* Ball Hadson and Co. Umballa. *Agents in Lucknow:* Peake Allen & Co., *Agents in the Bombay Presidency:* Tomson & Taylor, Bombay. Cooper Madon & Co. Ld., Bombay; Kemp and Co., Ld.; Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. Mr. J. S. Noble, Bombay *Agents for Kurrachee and Sind:* E. Speechley, Pharmaceutical Chemist, Kurrachee. Plomer & Co. Lahore.

SAFEST DRINK IN A HOT CLIMATE.

ROSS'S ROYAL BELFAST GINGER ALE IRELAND By Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent

TRADE MARK.

G. & J. ZAIR'S WHIPS

Are Sold by respectable Saddlers and Dealers throughout India.

Gained the First Prize at Sydney, Melbourne, and Adelaide Exhibitions, and a Diploma of Special Merit.

MANUFACTORY AND SHOW ROOM—

BIRMINGHAM.

The Crown Perfumery Co's DELICIOUS NEW PERFUME CRAB-APPLE BLOSSOMS (REGISTERED) EXTRA CONCENTRATED "A delicate perfume of highest quality, one of the choicest ever produced."—Court Journal. SOLD EVERYWHERE 177 NEW BOND ST LONDON.

GOLD & CO.'S

TRADE MARK.

BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND, WROUGHT IRON HINGES

ARE THE CHEAPEST AND BEST IN THE MARKET.

Indentors can obtain same through all respectable British Merchants.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities. It cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin and Blood Diseases, Eczema and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

It Cures Old Sores.
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck.
Cures Ulcerated Sore Legs.
Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face.
Cures Scurvy Sores.
Cures Cancerous Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings.
Clears the Blood from all impure matter.
From whatever cause arising.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is the only real Specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains, for it removes the cause from the bloodand bones.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

"It is entirely free from any poison or metallic impregnation, does not contain any injurious ingredient and is a good, safe, and useful medicine.—ALFRED SWAINE TAYLOR, M.D., F.R.S., Lecturer on Medical Jurisprudence and Toxicology."

"The Hon. Surgeon to His Excellency the Viceroy of India prescribes Clarke's Blood Mixture largely, and speaks highly of its efficacy in skin affections, &c. On this account we wrote asking if you could supply the Mixture for dispensing purposes."—Letter from A. John & Co., Druggists, &c., Agra, India, June 5, 1888.

West Cowes, Isle of Wight September, 1888.

"Dear Sirs,—Through the merits of your excellent Clarke's Blood Mixture the large red pimples which covered my face are fast disappearing. For a long time I put up with the discomfort of these pimples thinking that nothing would do any good. At last I was persuaded to try your medicine, and now I have taken one bottle they are rapidly vanishing. It cannot be too highly recommended, and I am most grateful. I will tell all my friends about it, but they really do not require telling, because they can see the difference for themselves. You may publish this if needful.—I am, gratefully yours,

"ISLA GERALDINE RIPON."

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in Bottles 2s. 9d. each, and in cases, containing six times the quantity, 11s.—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long standing cases, BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England. Trade Mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

CAUTION.

Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government Stamp, and "Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture," blown in the Bottle, WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

FOR SALE.

I.—REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS.

BY

W. WEDDERBURN, Bom. C. S.

PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.

May be had at this Office and at the Booksellers

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

NOTICES.

THE BEST
of Anti-Billous Remedies
D^r GUILLIÉ'S
Elixir & Pills

have been used with the greatest success for over **60 YEARS** in cases of Constipation, Liver Complaints, Painful digestion, Epidemics, Fevers, Diseases of the Stomach, etc., etc.

The genuine **D^r Guillié's Elixir** and **Pills** bear the signature **Paul Gage.**

Wholesale: **PAUL GAGE, M.D.**
9, rue de Grenelle-St-Germain, Paris
SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS.

LYMPHATIC, FEEBLE, DEBILITATED CONSTITUTIONS.
Scrofulous Cachexis, Green Sickness, Leucorrhœa, Difficult Menstruation, Anæmia, Constitutional Syphilis, Phthisis, etc.

BLANCARD'S
CELEBRATED PILLS,
OF UNALTERABLE IODIDE OF IRON,
Approved by the Paris Academy of Medicine,
Are the best remedy.
BLANCARD & C^e, 40, rue Bonaparte, PARIS.
And all good Chemists.

Scrofulous, Syphilitic Skin Diseases
SUCCESSFULLY CURED BY
D^r GIBERT'S
Depuratory Iodorised DRAGÉES & SYRUP
AUGENDRE, chemist, Maisons-Laffitte (Paris)
SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS

D^r FRANCK'S GRAINS OF HEALTH
VERITABLES GRAINS de Santé du docteur FRANCK
CONSTIPATION! HEADACHE! CONGESTION!
The most SUCCESSFUL REMEDY
Insist upon having annexed label, printed in four colours
SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS
Wholesale, LEROY, 91, Rue des Petits-Champs, Paris.

ASTHMA & CATARRH
CURED BY THE
Cigarettes Espic
Oppression, Suffocating, Coughs, Colds, Chest Neuralgia, &c.
Madras: Barrie & C^o; *Bombay*: Kemp & C^o; *Calcutta*: Dumaine
WHOLESALE: PARIS, **J. ESPIC**
20, rue Saint-Lazare, 20
SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS.

ALL ILLNESSES
for which Cod Liver oil is prescribed are cured by the
Fucoglycine Gressy
The only remedy of its kind containing all the principles of Cod Liver Oil and having an agreeable flavour
Approved by the United Medical Profession
Awarded various Medals
DOSE { For children.—One teaspoonfull night and morning. For adults.—One tablespoonfull night and morning.
Many **Testimonials** received

Gout, Stone, Gravel, Rheumatism
Can only be cured by **Lythia Ch. LE PERDRIEL'S** effervescing granulated salts of **Lythia**, taken in small doses are a sure remedy for **Stone, Gravel,** etc.

LE PERDRIEL'S
Adhesive Blistering Tissue
D^r REBOULLEAU'S
THAPSIA REVULSIVE PLASTER
None other allowed in the Hospitals
SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS
WHOLESALE: **LE PERDRIEL & C^e, Paris**

Chlorosis-Wasting diseases
Poorness of Blood
No one should be without
AROUD'S WINE
of Iron, cinchona
& of soluble meat
Of all ferruginous preparations, this one is by far the most efficacious, as it contains all the regenerative principles for making bone, blood and muscle.

Brou's Injection hygienic
infallible, and preservative
Cures promptly, without additional means, all recent or chronic discharges of the urinary organs, Sold in Paris by J. FERRÉ (successor to Brou), Pharmacien, 102, rue Richelieu.

VERITABLE RICORD'S
CAPSULES
of Copaiba & tar
These capsules possess the tonic properties of tar combined with the antiblennorrhagic action of copaïba. They do not fatigue the stomach and do not produce diarrhœa or nausea. They constitute the remedy par excellence in the treatment of discharges whether recent or chronic.
SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS
WHOLESALE: **J. FERRÉ, Successor to Favrot, Brou and Aroud**
Pharmacien, 102, rue Richelieu, PARIS

Wholesale and Indenting Agents: H. Ballantine and Co., 11, Hornby Road, Bombay.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.'S

CAMPAIGN WATCHES have obtained a wonderful popularity, resulting in numberless imitations, as is always the case with a reputed article. But, although each one of the latter claims to be the best in the market, none in reality is attaining such a high and well-deserved reputation in point of excellence, accuracy and durability as Favre-Leuba and Co.'s Original Campign Watches, sold as follows:—

	Rs.
METAL OPEN FACE KEYLESS LEVER RAILWAY REGULATOR	16
„ HUNTING „ „ „ „	17
„ CUT HUNTING „ „ „ „	18
SILVER OPEN FACE „ „	28
„ HUNTING „ „	29
„ CUT HUNTING „ „	30

(Guarantee One Year.)

METAL OPEN FACE KEYLESS LEVER, I. QLY	20
„ HUNTING „ „ „	21
„ CUT HUNTING „ „ „	22
FINE SILVER OPEN FACE KEYLESS LEVER, I. QLY	35
„ „ HUNTING „ „ „	38
„ „ CUT HUNTING „ „ „	40

(Guarantee Three Years.)

FAVRE-LEUBA & Co.,
BOMBAY.

WILKINSON'S
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA
Is the only Preparation recognized by the Faculty as a wonderful
PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD.

Those suffering from the effects of Tropical Climates, such as Torpid Liver, Attenuation of Body Eruptions, Debility, Lassitude, &c., &c., will, by taking this Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla, soon find relief and, ultimately, a cure.

It is asserted on *reliable* authority that by taking a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—LANCET.

"We recommend your RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA."—MEDICAL REVIEW.

"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—SIR R. MARTIN.

The late Lord Clyde, writing for WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA, says, "I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts, from anxiety and fatigue, a dose or two animates me."

"Your Essence of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA cured me of a Torpid Liver when all other remedies failed."—EARL OF ALDBOROUGH.

CAUTION—See that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark' AT THE BOTTOM OF THE BOTTLE.

PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS WILKINSON, 270, Regent Street, LONDON, W.

AGENTS: TREACHER AND Co., KEMP AND Co., ROGERS AND Co., BOLTON AND Co., and PHILLIPS AND Co., Bombay, and all respectable Firms in India.

"The Worst Complexion is improved by the daily use of Pears' Soap."

Pears' Transparent SOAP

Produces Soft, White and Beautiful Hands; keeps the Skin Soft as Velvet, and free from Redness and Roughness.

Mrs. LANGTRY writes:—"I have pleasure in stating that I have used Pears' Soap for some time, and prefer it to any other.

THE CROWN PERFUMERY Co.'s

WE are glad to recommend to our readers a delightful new invention brought out by the Crown Perfumery Co., of 177, New Bond Street. Under the title of **Lavender Salts** they have prepared a new invigorating Smelling Salts. Here we have a delightfully fresh perfume of Lavender, mingled with something most invigorating and refreshing, a delightful addition to every toilet table, and a most agreeable deodoriser.—*Lady's Pictorial.*

INVIGORATING LAVENDER SALTS.

TILES & MOSAICS of all description for ENTRANCE HALLS, VERANDAHS Ornamental & Glazed Tiles for covering Walls, Baths, &c. &c.

THE CAMPBELL TRADE MARK TILE Co

SPECIAL DESIGNS and Catalogues free on Application
MANUFACTORY STOKE ON TRENT. ENGLAND.

DUBLIN 1872 VIENNA 1873 206 C^t PORTLAND S^t LONDON PARIS 1878 MELBOURNE 1880

THE ARISTON ORCHESTRIONETTE.

Agreeable and pleasant passtime for the "cribbed, cabin'd and confined" during the rainy months.

THE Ariston Orchestrionette is the latest and most ingenious development of mechanical chamber music. It is in fact a little hand Organ played in the old fashioned way by turning a handle, but by a skilful adaptation of the Jacard principle, there is practically no limit to the variety of the tunes they are capable of playing. The music is impressed upon circular cards with perforations, instead of a revolving cylinder. These circular cards have only to be placed one at a time in position and rotated by turning the crank handle and the tune and time are exactly communicated to the keys. It produces a really extraordinary volume of sound for so small an instrument. There is plenty of music in it for twenty couples to dance to.

One gets tired of the familiar tunes of one's own musical box, however good a one it may be. It will only play a certain number in a certain order of rotation, and always with the same mechanical exactness without any varity of expression. The great achievement of the Ariston Orchestrionette is that it is capable of producing almost any music.

We have them in various sizes. :—

Rs. 45, Rs. 48, Rs. 50, Rs. 65, Rs. 120, and Rs. 150 Each.

One Dozen Cards free with Organ. The Extra Cards cost the small sum of Rs. 10 per dozen for the small size and Rs. 18 for the large.

MARCKS & COMPANY. LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

EXTRACT FROM PRIVATE LETTER.

"The infant was very delicate; our medical adviser ordered your Food. The result in a short time was wonderful; the little fellow grew strong and fat, and is now in a thriving condition—in fact, 'the flower of the flock.'"

GOLD MEDAL AWARDED INTERNATIONAL HEALTH EXHIBITION!
BENGER'S FOOD
FOR INFANTS. CHILDREN, INVALIDS AND DYSPEPTICS.

"It is palatable and excellent in every way. We have given it in very many cases with the most marked benefit, patients frequently retaining it after every other food has been rejected. For Children who throw up their food incurdled masses it is invaluable."—*London Medical Record*

BENGER'S FOOD differs entirely from any other Food obtainable. It may be had of leading Chemists, &c., in tins at 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d and 5s.; or will be forwarded free by Parcels Post direct from the Manufacturers,

MOTTERSHEAD & CO. (S. Paine & F. B. Benger),
7, EXCHANGE STREET, MANCHESTER.
Agents. { TREACHER & Co., Ld., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA. KEMP & Co., Ld., 7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

THE DAWN OF ANOTHER DAY.

"Out of eternity this new day is born,
Into eternity at night doth return.
Behold it aforetime no eyes ever did,
So soon it for ever from all eyes is hid.
Here hath been dawning another blue day.
Think, wilt thou let it slip useless away?"
—*Tennyson.*

QUEEN'S HEAD HOTEL, NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE, 4th June, 1877.

SIR,—Will you to-day allow me to present you with this Testimonial and Poem on your justly celebrated FRUIT SALT. Being the writer for several first class London Magazines, and my occupation being a very sedentary one, I came here for a few weeks, in order to see what change of air would do for me, and at the wish of some personal friends of mine here I have taken ENO'S FRUIT SALT, and the good results accruing therefrom have been my reason for addressing you.—I am, Sir, yours truly, A LADY.

Free from danger, free from harm,
It acts like some magician's charm;
At any time a dainty draught,
Which will dispel disease's shaft;
More priceless than the richest gold,
That ever did its wealth unfold;
And all throughout our native land,
Should always have at their command
Eno's famous Fruit Salt!

Cool and refreshing as the breeze,
To headache it gives certain ease;
Biliousness—it does assuage,
And cures it both in Youth and Age;
Giddiness it will arrest,
And give both confidence and rest;
Thirst it will at once allay,
And what the best in every way,
Why, Eno's famous fruit Salt!

"MANY sick people looked upon me as a physician. For a long time we had been in the centre of Africa without any medical man. Natives came with all manner of diseases. One day we had a man said to be mad. Whether mad or not, he was far from well, and I gave him a dose of Eno's Fruit Salt. The poor fellow came back next morning much better. His breath was no longer offensive, and he looked cheerful. We were sorry when our supply of Fruit Salt was done; it was a favourite both with natives and Europeans, and is much used along the malarious coasts."—"Africana," by the Rev. DUFF MACDONALD, M.A., B.D., Vol. II., p. 207.

INDIA AND ENO'S FRUIT SALT.—"Dilbrughar, Upper Assam, India, March 6th, 1880. "Dear Sir,—I desire to state the advantage which I, and many others in this part of the world, have derived from your FRUIT SALT. Unlike other Saline Aperients, it is not lowering in its action. I have used it on board ship in tropical latitudes, and both there and here I can honestly bear witness that its use has warded off fever over and over again. When taken in time it is invaluable. It is most popular in this part of North Eastern Asiatic India. From my extreme individual inconvenience arising from publicity I do not wish my name to appear, and merely subscribe myself, most truly yours, 'A PLANTER.'—J. C. ENO."

CAUTION.—Examine each Bottle, and see that the capsule is marked "ENO'S FRUIT SALT." Without it you have been imposed on by a worthless imitation. Sold by all Chemists.

Prepared only at
ENO'S FRUIT SALT WORKS, HATCHAM, LONDON, S.E.

ESTABLISHED 1825.
NEAVE'S FOOD FOR INFANTS, INVALIDS, AND THE AGED
BEST AND CHEAPEST.

Cadbury's (REGISTERED) Cocoa
GUARANTEED PURE GUARANTEED SOLUBLE
IS ABSOLUTELY PURE.

Cadbury's Cocoa is guaranteed to be pure Cocoa. Cadbury's Cocoa is Soluble in Boiling Milk and Water.
Cadbury's Cocoa contains all the delicious aroma of the natural article, without the excessive proportions of fat.
Cadbury's Cocoa is not reduced in value by the addition of Starch, Sugar, &c.
Cadbury's Cocoa is specially rich in flesh-forming and strength-sustaining qualities.
Cadbury's Cocoa is a gentle stimulant, and sustains against hunger & bodily fatigue.
Cadbury's Cocoa is delicious, nutritious, digestible, comforting, and a refined beverage suitable for all Seasons of the year.
In the whole process of manufacturing Cadbury's pure Cocoa the automatic machinery employed obviates the necessity for its being once touched by the human hand.

PRECAUTION & WARNING.—Always ask for CADBURY'S Cocoa. Always examine your Purchase. See that you have not been induced to accept an Imitation, and be wary of highly coloured and drugged preparations offered as pure Cocoa. Anything of a medicated character associated with Cocoa may claims at once that it is not pure.

NOTICES.

Stephens Inks

Noted all over the World for their Fluidity, Intensity and Durability.

A WONDERFUL MEDICINE.
BEECHAM'S PILLS

BEECHAM'S PATENT PILLS. ST. HELENS LANCASHIRE

ARE universally admitted to be worth a Guinea a Box for Bilious and Nervous Disorders, such as Wind and Pain in the Stomach, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Fulness, Swelling after Meals, Dizziness and Drowsiness, Cold Chills, Flushings of Heat, Loss of Appetite, Shortness of Breath, Costiveness, Scurvy and Blotches on the Skin, Disturbed Sleep, Frightful Dreams, and all Nervous and Trembling Sensations, &c. The first dose will give relief in twenty minutes.

Every sufferer is earnestly invited to try one box of these Pills, and they will be acknowledged to be

WORTH A GUINEA A BOX.

For females of all ages these Pills are invaluable, as a few doses of them carry off all humours, and bring about all that is required. No female should be without them. There is no medicine to be found equal to Beecham's Pills for removing any obstruction or irregularity of the system. If taken according to the directions given with each box, they will soon restore females of all ages to sound and robust health. This has been proved by thousands who have tried them, and found the benefits which are ensured by their use.

For a Weak Stomach, Impaired Digestion, and all Disorders of the Liver, they act like magic, and a few doses will be found to work wonders on the most important organs in the human machine.

They strengthen the whole muscular system, restore the long-lost complexion, bring back the keen edge of appetite, and arouse into action, with the rosebud of health, the whole physical energy of the human frame. These are FACTS testified continually by members of all classes of society, and one of the best guarantees to the Nervous and Debilitated is, BEECHAM'S PILLS *have the Largest Sale of any Patent Medicine in the world.*

Beecham's Magic Cough Pills.

As a remedy for Coughs in general, Asthma, Bronchial Affections, Hoarseness, Shortness of Breath, Tightness and Oppression of the Chest, Wheezing, &c., these Pills stand unrivalled. They are the best ever offered to the public, and will speedily remove that sense of oppression and difficulty of breathing which nightly deprive the patient of rest. Let any person give Beecham's Cough Pills a trial, and the most violent Cough will in a short time be removed.

The Natives of India will find **Beecham's Pills** the finest medicine ever introduced to their notice; the English residents also will find them of great value for Cooling the Blood: as for throwing off Fevers and preventing inflammations in hot climates, they stand without a Rival.

Notice.—Messrs. NAYLOR, SON, GRIMES & Co. will forward, on receipt of letters, Sample Boxes of the Pills at the following rates:—

9½d. size, 9 annas per box; 1s. 1½d. size, 14 annas per box; 2s. 9d. size, 2 Rupees per box. These rates do not include the cost of postage, which will be added to the amount.

Chemists and Storekeepers can obtain the Wholesale Rates on application.

Prepared only by the Proprietor, Thomas Beecham, St. Helens, Lancashire, England—in boxes 9½d., 1s. 1½d., and 2s. 9d. each, with which full directions are given.

Sold by all Druggists and Patent Medicine Dealers everywhere.

Sole Agents for India:
NAYLOR, SON, GRIMES & CO.,
Wholesale Depôt, 35, Clive Street, Calcutta.

GOLD MEDAL-PARIS 1878
JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS
— SOLD BY ALL —
STATIONERS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD

WOOLS & Fancy Wools
Real Kashmyr Wools, Embroidery Silks, &c., &c
The Providence Mills Spinning Co., Bradford, Yorkshire, England, guarantee the full weight of 16oz. to the lb. Their Wools & Silks are not weighted with heavy dyes or chemicals, but are all of the best quality and pure dye. Write for the Samples (which may be kept without charge) and you will at once see the advantages of buying direct from the Spinner, the saving being at least 3d. in the 1s.
SILKS For KNITTING &c.

A BOON TO THOUSANDS!
HEALTH, STRENGTH AND THE VIGOUR OF LIFE RESTORED
BY THE USE OF

THE ONLY INFALLIBLE REMEDY FOR NERVOUS DEBILITY,
Loss of Energy and Appetite, Mental and Physical Depression, Incapacity for Study or Business, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Female Complaints, Flatulence, Dyspepsia, Shortness of Breath, Eruptions of the Skin, Impoverished Blood, Premature Decline, and all Diseases caused by residence in tropical climates.

Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne
Is a marvellous medicine for renovating impaired and broken-down constitutions. It operates on the system without exciting care or thought upon the individual as to the process. It moves the bowels, liver, kidney, stomach, and intestines, with a harmony, vigour, yet mildness unparalleled in medicine.

Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne
Gives back to the human structure, in a suitable form, the phosphoric or animating element of life, which has been wasted and at once imparts new energy and life to the enfeebled constitution.

Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne
Is patronized by Aristocracy and the *Elite*, extensively used in the Army and Navy, and highly recommended by the leading Medical Practitioners.

☞ CAUTION.—DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.
The ONLY Medicine of that name granted certificates by Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Mark. Beware of VILE worthless Imitations made up to trade upon the Reputation of Dr. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE. Therefore ask for DR. BRIGHT'S, and refuse Useless Substitute.

DR. BRIGHT'S WORLD-RENOWNED PHOSPHODYNE
I sold in CASES at 6s. 6d. by all Medicine Vendors throughout the Globe.
Full Directions for use in 16 Languages accompany each case.

WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR INDIA: BOMBAY—Kemp & Co. CALCUTTA—Smith, Stanistreet & Co.; Bath Gate & Co.; Scott Thompson & Co. MADRAS—Barrie & Co. SIMLA & LAHORE—Plimer & Co.; Gillon & Co

Printed and Published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GRADY, at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press, Esplanade Road, Bombay.
AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E.C.—PARIS: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER, SPINK & Co.